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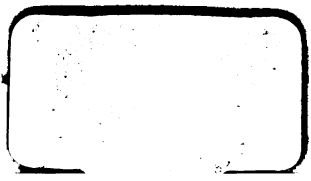
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The Child's Name

A COLLECTION OF NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED UNCOMMON AND BEAUTIFUL NAMES FOR CHILDREN . .

2618

With an introduction on the tasteful use of Christian names

BY

JULIAN McCORMICK

I do beseech you,
Chiefly that I may set it in my prayers,
What is your name?

Shakespeare.

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THE CHILD'S NAME

WHAT'S IN A NAME

I

In preparing this little book the author had many purposes in view. The first and most important was to meet the popular and increasing demand on the part of parents and guardians for uncommon and beautiful names. It was felt that most parents do not know where to find such names; or, if they do, have not the time to hunt for them. The latter class is apt to be larger than we think. I did not dream, in undertaking the work of selecting beautiful names, that so many volumes would have to be examined in order to obtain the present collection. While par-

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ents as a rule have no occasion to select more than ten names for the members of their household, yet they would find it a difficult task to suit their own tastes. It can be imagined, therefore, what labor was required to select five hundred.

Catholics usually give a saint's name to their children at baptism and confirmation; but it was found that they avoided many names of saints because these did not appear to be the names of saints or of holy persons. As a matter of fact, they are used almost exclusively among non-Catholics, and they have been given here for the purpose of insuring their pious origin. It was not the first intention to present names already well known, but rather those which are not likely to be thought of at the right time. The index will show many names already familiar in a general way, but not much in use as Christian names, and therefore not apt to be easily remembered by a loving mother and the friendly council which discusses a name for the little darling just ushered into the world. Intermingled with the unfamiliar

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names, they help the busy parent or guardian to make a proper selection.

It is high time that there should be a demand for a variety of beautiful names among our population. There is no reason why the same names should be used over and over again, and handed down from generation to generation, to the complete exclusion of other names as euphonic and often more tasteful and significant. Considerable importance is attached to the naming of a child at baptism, and to giving him a second name at confirmation; but the æsthetic feature of the ceremony is too often ignored. In their devotion to some saint, or relative, or friend, or hero they often give the infant a name which causes him much embarrassment in later years, which its owner will not always like to hear, which he will be often tempted to change, and which will be comfortably pronounced only by himself. These are mistakes easily avoided by a little judgment and good taste.

The custom of naming children after their immediate ancestors is indeed a

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pleasant tribute to the members of the family; but in this country, and especially among Catholics, it is carried so far that tasteful people are inclined to advise parents against the custom. It has proved disastrous to many. Take, for example, the case of a family in which there are many branches carrying the one surname. In this family there are four or five persons bearing the name of John, in honor of an ancestor. If the various Johns have middle names to distinguish them, it is fortunate; if they have none, what an inconvenience that they can be distinguished only by such epithets as Big and Little, Fat and Lean, Rich and Poor! This is a case of honoring an ancestor too much at the expense of his descendants. In pleading for a greater variety of names I am simply urging an imitation of the custom among Europeans, particularly those of France and Italy. It is a well-known fact that the Italians and the French surpass other nations in tasteful use and admirable variety of Christian names. One reason for this superiority is that these countries

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have been the homes of many saints and the scenes of many martyrdoms. Every hamlet has its hermit's cell, its case of relics, or its favorite shrine, where devotion to the holy souls of the past is magnificently maintained. Their children are named after these holy people, and these names are both numberless and beautiful.

The practice of handing down the same names from generation to generation has resulted in this: many names, through being too commonly used, have lost their beauty, and must be set aside for a century if they are to recover their original charm.

If the first intention of this book is the making known beautiful names to parents and guardians, the second intention is to make known the names and characters of the great servants of God in past ages. Therefore the present selection has been made from the lists of confessors and martyrs in the more accessible martyrologies. They represent men and women of every nationality. To each name has been attached a brief biography, where informa-

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tion could be obtained concerning the particular individual; but in many cases only two things were known—the name and the date or place of its owner's death. Children are more interested in their Christian names when they know the character and the deeds of any noted person who bore it in ancient times. It is easy to pass from the brief mention, the slender outline, of the biographical notes to the books which describe in full the lives of these eminent persons.

II

HAVING the present list before you, the next important point is to make a proper selection for your own purpose. A name easily loses its beauty through misuse. Not only must the name chosen sound well to the ear and look beautiful to the eye; it must also, when prefixed to the surname, make a combination that will avoid the commonplace or the ridiculous. A common surname receives considerable distinction from a beautiful Christian name.

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It shows a lack of taste to use John and James with such surnames as Jones and Smith. Commonplace in themselves, they descend a degree when preceded by overused Christian names. Jones and Smith are lifted above the commonplace when their owners are familiarly known as Arthur, or Gerald, or Bertha. But in rejecting the commonplace in connection with such surnames one must be on his guard against another extreme which involves the ridiculous. Hither unwary persons are often led by their ardor for the rare and the magnificent.

An ambitious mother, for instance, with the name of Stubbs wishes to distinguish her son beyond the other boys of the clan, and names him Theobald; Mrs. Grubb, a warm admirer of Spanish heroes, names her boy Pizarro; Mrs. Dooley has her boy christened Claude, and Mrs. Shea secures for her son Leonidas. These selections illustrate the point. Here we have four distinguished names, beautiful to eye and ear, but too unfamiliar and too dignified for monosyllables like Stubbs and Grubb,

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Dooley and Shea. If we substitute for them Herbert, Arthur, George, and Alfred, the change from the ridiculous to the beautiful is at once apparent. These examples show how ridiculous can be the combinations of names and surnames.

If yours is a common surname, there is no need to be discouraged by the thought that few beautiful names will fit it. On the contrary, there are hundreds of beautiful names, neither rare nor yet common, which confer distinction on most surnames. One must always aim at simplicity. Beauty must not be sacrificed for the sake of rarity. A very common and very serious fault is the occurrence of the same sounds in both the Christian name and the surname, as Bertha Murtha, Harold Arnold, Ignatius McGinnis. The jingle of sounds is sometimes pleasant, but true harmony is rarely found in alliteration. This fault is intensified where name and surname begin with like syllables, as Charity Childs, Sylvester Sullivan. Such names hint at the stage and the race-track.

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One should strive to secure names agreeable to the eye no less than to the ear. Alliteration should be avoided as before, and the frequent recurrence of the same letters and syllables throughout the name. Harold Arnold is an instance in point. It is a disagreeable combination, just a shade better than such names as James Jones and William Williams. All the letters contained in Arnold are found in Harold, with the exception of n; they run in the same order and produce similar sounds, and the number of syllables in each is the same. Close attention must be paid to the combination of syllables. With surnames of one syllable may be employed Christian names of one, two, and three syllables, trisyllables preferred. A surname of two syllables goes well with a Christian name of one, two, and three; and if it be a distinguished surname often carries a name of four syllables. Before surnames of three and four syllables names of one and two syllables only should be used.

A few experiments will show that these

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suggestions cover the ground and will be found applicable in most instances. They will be almost unconsciously adopted when you make a really tasteful combination of names. Names like Bartholomew deserve attention, since they cause such embarrassment and confusion to their owners. Few know how to pronounce or spell it correctly. It is subject to such painful abbreviations as Bartie and Bat. It is so long as to be a hindrance to a business man. It destroys all the pride which a man should have in his name. It is one of the wrongs inflicted upon children by careless or tasteless parents. It is evident from what has been said that good taste and a musical ear are mostly to be depended upon in the selection of names.

For convenience and brevity's sake I repeat the most important rules for a good combination of names:

1. The same sounds should not occur in both the Christian and surnames.

2. Alliteration must be avoided.

3. Very rare names should not be selected for common surnames.

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4. Let simplicity characterize the name and surname.

In conclusion, the duty of naming a child should not be considered of lesser importance. Let it be discussed by many and not left to the opinion of the few. As it is the first important question in the child's public life, it should be properly settled. Pizarro McGiniss and Bartholomew Sweeney never could have had a high opinion of the good sense or the good taste of those who named them. These and similar names, although worn by great men and great saints, are not remarkable for felicity or beauty, and are rather an affliction than an honor to their bearers in English-speaking communities. Therefore, having done good service, they can be honorably shelved, to make room for briefer and more euphonious names. It is the hope of the writer that this collection of beautiful names will help to banish ungraceful and hideous names from the community, and will turn the attention of the interested to the fact that there are other names in existence besides John

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and George, Kate and Eliza, Gwendoline and Maud—names sweet, simple, beautiful, tasteful, and breathing the perfumes of sanctity, antiquity, and rich historic association.

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PART I

Masculine Names

A

Adalbert.—A Bohemian of noble birth, who after years of careful study received Holy Orders, and was made Bishop of Prague. He resigned his bishopric, entered a monastery at Rome, and later preached the Gospel in Hungary, Poland, and Prussia, where he was murdered by infidels in 997. Feast day, April 23d.

Adelard.—Count of the palace of his cousin, Charlemagne, when he resolved to forsake the world. He entered a monastery at Corbie, and Charlemagne made him chief minister to his son Pepin. He was exiled by a later prince, and after his return completed the foundation of a monastery. He died A.D. 827. Feast day, June 2d.

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Ado.—Of a noble family in France He entered a monastery, and taught th sacred sciences until through envy an jealousy he was expelled and persecute by outrageous slanders. He obtained a parish near Vienna, and was later conse crated archbishop. He died in 875 Feast, December 16th.

Adrian.—A native of Magantia, mar tyred at Cæsarea in the seventh year of Diocletian's persecution. He had gone there to visit certain holy confessors, and having told this to the questioners at the gate, he was seised and at the prætor's command put to death. Feast, March 5th.

Aelred.—He deserted the royal court of Scotland for the cloister, became a member of the Cistercian order, and then composed his great works—"Spiritual Friendship" and the "Mirror of Charity." He died in 1167, the founder and abbot of Rievaux, in England. Feast, January 12th.

Aengus.—A descendant of the Dal-

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riadans, kings of Ulster, in Ireland. He entered a monastery, and became renowned for learning and sanctity. After having governed the monastery of Cluain-Edneach for some years he was raised to the episcopal dignity. He died about the year 824. Feast, March 11th.

Aenulius.—Suffered in Africa during the Decian persecution. He was burnt to death about the year 250. Feast, May 22d.

Agatho.—A Sicilian by birth, was treasurer of the Church for several years, and elected Pope in 679. He confuted the Monothelite heresy in an epistle, which was incorporated in the third council of Constantinople. He was a great benefactor of churches, and was blessed with the gift of miracles. He died A.D. 682. Feast, January 10th.

Aidan.—A native of Ireland, and a monk of the great monastery of Huy. He was made Bishop of Lindisfarne, and there built a monastery and fixed his see. For seventeen years he governed all the

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churches of the Northumbers, and died in 651. Feast, August 31st.

Alban.—Protomartyr of Britain, was born of pagan parents at Verulam, an ancient town of Britain. He was converted to the faith, and suffered martyrdom for it about the year 303. His death was made more illustrious by miracles and other extraordinary circumstances. Many churches and towns were named after this saint. Feast, June 22d.

Albinus.—Born of noble parents in Brittany. He entered a monastery near Angers, and became noted for piety and virtue. In 504 he was chosen abbot, and later Bishop of Angers. He was honored by miracles both before and after his death, which occurred in 549. Feast, March 1st.

Alcmund.—A son of Eldred, king of the Northumbrians. Having been driven, with his father, from the kingdom by rebellious subjects, he lived twenty years in banishment among the Picts. About the year 819 he was murdered, and his

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body was conveyed to Derby, where he was venerated as patron of the town.

Aldebert.—A prince of the royal blood of the Northumbrian kings, who joined St. Willibrod in his apostolic labors through lower Germany. He converted a great part of Holland and Friesland, was chosen Archdeacon of Utrecht, and died about the year 740. Many miracles were wrought at his tomb. Feast, June 25th.

Aldhelm.—Born of Saxon parents, and educated under St. Adrian. He entered a monastery, became abbot, and was consecrated first Bishop of Sherburn. He died in 709. Feast, May 25th.

Aldric.—Of a noble family, partly Saxon and partly Bavarian, who when young was placed in the court of Charlemagne. This he deserted to become a priest, and in 832 he was chosen Bishop of Mons. He was ever engaged in works of charity, establishing churches and monasteries, and promoting piety and religion. He died A.D. 856. Feast, January 7th.

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Alexander.—One of the seven sons of St. Felicitas, martyred during the reign of the Emperor Antoninus. With his mother and brother he gladly suffered the cruel torments of a long martyrdom, until beheaded by order of the emperor.

Alexius.—A Roman nobleman, who on the night of his marriage, by a special inspiration from God, fled from his wife and parents to Edessa in the far East, and there lived on alms among the poor. He returned after many years, and, unrecognized, begged a corner of his father's palace as a shelter. There he spent the rest of his life, bearing the humiliations of even his own slaves. He died in the fifth century. Feast, July 17th.

Alnoth.—A hermit who lived near Weedon, in Northampshire, England, and was murdered in his solitude by robbers. His relics were kept in the church of Stom, near Weedon.

Aloysius.—When young was directed by the Blessed Virgin, in a vision, to join the Society of Jesus. After three years of

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patient waiting he was permitted by his father, Marquis of Castiglione, to enter the novitiate. He died while attending the sick during a fever at Rome. Feast, June 21st.

Alphonsus. — Received his spiritual training from the fathers of the Oratory at Naples. At the age of sixteen he was made a doctor in law. He became a priest and founded the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. Later he was raised to the episcopal dignity, and died at St. Agatho A.D. 1787. Feast, August 2d.

Amator.—Educated by Valerian, Bishop of Auxerre. He was afterward chosen bishop of that see, and governed it with remarkable zeal for thirty years. He died in 418. Feast, May 1st.

Ambrose. — The governor of Milan, A.D. 347, when he was baptized and consecrated bishop of that see. He had to contend with the Arians and the Empress Justina, who attempted to give a church to them. He brought to penance the Emperor Theodosius, and admitted St. Au-

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gustine to the Church. He died A. D. 397, and is revered as a Doctor of the Church.

Ammon.—A nobleman of Egypt, honored as the founder of the hermitage of Nitria, which at one time contained five thousand hermits. He often sought advice from the great St. Antony, who selected for him the site of his first monastery. In the year 348 he joyfully yielded his soul to God.

Amolon.—Archbishop of Lyons in 840. He wrote extensively, and condemned many errors of the time. His works on Grace and Predestination are preserved in the library of the Fathers. He died 852. Feast, April 6th.

Angelus.—Born of Jewish parents at Jerusalem. After his conversion he became a hermit and joined a community on Mount Carmel. He was murdered by heretics while preaching at Licate, in Sicily, in 1225. Many miracles were performed at his burial. Feast, May 5th.

Ansbert.—Resigned his office of chan-

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cellor to Clotaire III. to enter a monastery at Fontenelle. He became abbot, and was finally chosen Archbishop of Rouen. Upon a false charge he was exiled to the monastery of Aumont, where he died in the year 698. Feast, February 9th.

Anselm.—Began his religious life as a monk in Normandy. He became Archbishop of Canterbury, and bravely defended the Church against King William and his successor. He is renowned as the father of scholastic theology, and as the first to establish the Feast of the Immaculate Conception in the West. He died A.D. 1109. Feast, April 21st.

Anthelm.—Bishop of Bellay from 1163 until his death in 1178. He became distinguished for the great services which he rendered the Church against the schism of the antipope Victor III.

Antony.—The honor of being the founder of monastic life is attributed to St. Antony. At an early age he entered the deserts of Thebaid, Egypt, and after twenty years of solitude founded the first

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monastery. The rest of his life was mostly devoted to instructing his many disciples. Feast, January 17th.

Arnoul.—Preached the faith among the Franks and suffered much in his apostolic labors, which were rewarded with the crown of a glorious martyrdom about the year 534. His name is highly revered in France, since it was in the Aquilin forest, between Paris and Chartres, that he was martyred. Feast, July 18th.

Augustine.—The chief of the missionaries sent by St. Gregory the Great to convert the pagan English. They landed at Ebbsfleet, and immediately began their preaching. The king was soon baptized and many of the nobles. Their work met with complete success over most of England. St. Augustine died about the year 600, after eight years of evangelical work. Feast, May 26th.

Aurelian.—Archbishop of Arles, and the founder of a great monastery in that city. He enriched the same with relics of the holy cross and those of many

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saints. He was a member of the council of Orleans in 549, and died in 552. Feast, June 16th.

Avitus.—Began the religious life in a monastery at Auvergne. He later returned to one nearer Orleans, his native city, and there became abbot, but desiring more retirement departed with St. Calais into the territory of Dunois. There, in a monastery built for him by King Clotaire, he passed the remainder of his life. He died A.D. 530. Feast, June 17th.

B

Baldrede.—The successor of St. Mungo as Bishop of Glasgow, founded many convents in Scotland, and died in the province of Landon about the year 608. His relics were distributed in many of the churches of Scotland. Feast, March 6th.

Basil.—A Doctor of the Church, was a native of Asia Minor. His two brothers, mother, and sister are honored among the saints. He was educated at Athens, and after entering the religious life became

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the founder of monastic life in the East. He was chosen Bishop of Cæsarea and died A.D. 379. Feast, June 14th.

Bede.—A native of England, received his education under the most learned men of the time. He was ordained priest, and from that time began to compose books. All the sciences and every branch of literature were treated by him. He died 735. Feast, May 27th.

Benedict.—Born of a noble Italian family and educated at Rome. He lived as a hermit for three years. Many disciples gathered around him, and he founded some monasteries. Through prayer he wrought many miracles. Died 543. Feast, March 21st.

Benjamin.—A deacon who perished in a persecution of the Church in Persia. He was imprisoned in a dungeon, but the emperor's ambassador obtained his release on condition that he would speak no more on religion. Our saint refused to be bound by such a condition and began to preach the Gospel. He was again ar-

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rested and tortured to death, A.D. 424. Feast, March 31st.

Bernard.—Doctor of the Church, was born at the castle of Fontaines, in Burgundy. He embraced convent life at the monastery of Citeaux, and later became Abbot of Clairvaux. Many dioceses desired him to be their bishop, and his advice was constantly sought by Popes, bishops, and kings. He died 1153. Feast, August 20th.

Bernardino.—After a virtuous youth St. Bernardine entered the Franciscan order. Owing to a defective utterance he did not appear a promising preacher, but this obstacle was removed through prayer, and for thirty years he preached the Gospel throughout Italy with wonderful success. For his great devotion to the Holy Name he was denounced as a heretic, and was proved innocent only after years of suffering. He died 1444. Feast, May 20th.

Bertin.—A nobleman of Switzerland,

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who entered the abbey of Luxeu, in Burgundy, and later became Abbot of Sithiu. In his old age he resigned this dignity, and retired to a small hermitage, the scene of his death in 709. Feast, September 5th.

Bertran.—A native of Poitou, was archdeacon to the Bishop of Paris, and in 586 chosen Bishop of Mons. He saved the state from a war by the princes of Brittany, and during the civil wars was thrice banished by an ungrateful people. He died in 623. Feast, July 3d.

Bettelin.—A disciple of St. Guthlac, lived as a hermit for some years near Stafford, England, of which town he is now patron. His relics were lost in the invasions of the Danes. Feast, September 9th.

Bolcan.—A disciple of St. Patrick in Ireland. His relics remain at Kilmore, where his monastery formerly stood. Feast, July 4th.

Bonitus.—For several years chancellor in the Austriacan court, and in 680 made governor of Marseilles and Provence. H

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succeeded his brother, St. Avitus, as Bishop of Clermont, in Auvergne, resigned that see after ten years and retired to an abbey. He died at Lyons A.D. 710. Feast, January 15th.

Brice.—A native of Tours, and a monk under St. Martin, whom he succeeded as bishop of that place in 339. On account of slanders spread concerning him our saint was exiled by the fickle populace, but after some years joyfully restored to his see, which he governed until death in 444. Feast, November 13th.

Brithwald.—Abbot of Glastonbury, and in 692 chosen Archbishop of Canterbury, England. He held this see for over thirty-seven years and died in 731. He was greatly devoted to the study of the Holy Scriptures. Feast, January 9th.

Bruno.—A native of Cologne, was for a time canon of his native city and then of Rheims. Desiring a life of solitude, he with six companions retired into the forest called Chartreuse. Six years later

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Urban II. invited St. Bruno to Rome to be his adviser. He died A.D. 1101. Feast, October 6th.

C

Cadroe.—A noble Scotsman, who took the monastic habit at St. Bennet's, in France. He reformed the monastery of St. Clement at Metz, and died about the year 975. His relics were kept in the latter monastery. Feast, March 7th.

Callistus.—Succeeded St. Jepherin as Pope in 217, and was crowned with martyrdom in 222. He was rendered famous by the ancient cemetery which he beautified, and which, on account of the great numbers of holy martyrs whose bodies were deposited there, was the most celebrated of all those about Rome. Feast, October 14th.

Camillus.—A soldier who on account of his reckless habits and passion for gambling was discharged from service. As a laborer he was converted while working on a convent. He was ordained priest and

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founded the community of the Servants of the Sick. In 1614 he died, having lived to see his undertaking a success. Feast, July 18th.

Cammin.—One of the most celebrated saints of Ireland, spent the greater part of his life on the island of Inish-Kealtair, in the lake of Dergid. There several disciples joined him, and he built a monastery. He died 653. Feast, March 25th.

Caro.—A native of Gaul, who flourished toward the end of the fifth century. After the death of his parents he gave all his possessions to the poor, and retired into a desert. It is said that he preached the Gospel with great success in the provinces of Gaul. He was murdered by robbers. Feast, May 28th.

Casimir.—Son of Casimir III., King of Poland, was born about the middle of the fifteenth century. He led a life of extreme piety, and died at the age of twenty-five after a long illness. Many miracles have been wrought over his body, which

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is still miraculously preserved at Vienna. Feast, March 4th.

Cassian.—A Christian schoolmaster of Italy, who was martyred by his own scholars during the persecution against the Church. At the governor's command he was exposed naked before two hundred boys, who unmercifully stabbed and tore his flesh with their iron writing-pencils.

Castus.—Received the crown of a glorious martyrdom during the Decian persecution in Africa in 250. He had at first yielded in the persecution, but rose again with greater fervor, and with St. Aemilius gloriously triumphed over the flames. Feast, May 22d.

Cathan.—Flourished in the sixth or seventh century. His relics were preserved in the isle of Bute, and were very famous in Scotland. Feast, May 17th.

Celestine.—A Roman who succeeded Pope Boniface in the pontifical chair. During his busy reign of ten years he deposed Antony, Bishop of Fussala, refuted

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the Nestorian heresy, and reconciled the Oriental bishops with St. Cyril. He died in 432. Feast, April 6th.

Celsus.—Was martyred at Milan, during the reign of Emperor Nero, while travelling as a companion to St. Nazarius. St. Ambrose removed the body to the Church of the Apostles in that city, and distributed his relics, which were held in the greatest veneration. Feast, July 28th.

Claudius.—One of the many martyrs who suffered during the Diocletian persecution. He was a native of Cilicia, and one of three brothers who were denounced as Christians by their stepmother, whose aim was to get possession of their estate. Feast, August 23d.

Claude.—An archbishop of France, who after years of zealous labor resigned his see for a life of solitude and prayer at the monastery of St. Orend. There, as in his bishopric, success crowned his labors, and he was elected abbot. He died in 703, at the advanced age of one hundred years. Feast, June 7th.

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Clarus.—Born of noble parents in England, and after ordination journeyed to France, where for many years he led an angelic life. He was martyred about the year 894. The village where he suffered, situated on the river Epte, now bears his name. Feast, November 4th.

Clement.—Said to have been consecrated bishop by St. Peter. In his time many schisms arose in the Church, and it was during one of these that he sent his famous epistle to the Corinthians. He was born at Rome, and departed from this life through martyrdom. Feast, November 23d.

Cletus, the second Pope after St. Peter the apostle, was crowned with martyrdom in the persecution of Domitian. Feast, April 26th.

Cloud.—Son of Chlodomir, King of Orleans, the eldest son of St. Clotilda, fled from the world and received the monastic habit from St. Severinus. For some years he lived in a hermitage in Provence. He received Holy Orders at Paris, but still

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desiring solitude built a monastery at St. Cloud, where he died in 560. Feast, September 7th.

Colman.—Descended from the sept of Arads, was first Abbot of Muckmore and later first Bishop of Dromore, a see near Armagh, in Ireland. It is related that his eminent virtue was foretold by St. Patrick. He died about the year 610. Feast, June 7th.

Columba.—A native of Gartan, in the county of Tyrconnel, Ireland, who performed his great work in Scotland. There he converted the Picts and established a hundred religious houses. The Picts in gratitude gave him the island of Iona, where he built his famous monastery. He died 579. Feast, June 9th.

Comgall.—Born in Ulster, Ireland, and educated under St. Fintan, he entered a monastery, became abbot and a great propagator of monastic life in Ireland. He is said to have governed in Benchor and other houses as many as three thou-

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sand monks. He died in 601. Feast, May 10th.

Conald.—Believed to have been an Irish monk who left his native country to preach the faith in Germany. For several years he was the constant companion of St. Rupert, Bishop of Saltzburg. Feast, September 24th.

Conall.—Abbot of Ennis-Chavil, in the county of Tyrconnel, Ireland, where he is honored with extraordinary devotion and is titular saint of the parish.

Congall.—Abbot of a monastery on the upper part of Lake Erne, Ireland, who is venerated as titular saint of a parish there. In that territory his festival is a holiday of obligation. Feast, July 27th.

Conon.—A native of Scotland, who received great distinction for his success in training the young. On the isle of Man he was consecrated bishop, and though he died in 648 his name still lives among the Catholics there and on the neighboring islands. Feast, January 26th.

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Conrad. — Born of a most illustrious family of Germany, and the son of a count, he was educated in the finest schools of Constance. He became a priest and was finally chosen bishop. Our Lord honored him with many miracles, both before and after his happy death in 976. Feast, November 26th.

Conran. — Bishop of Orkney in the seventh century, and distinguished for his zeal in spreading the faith throughout the surrounding islands. He resided in the monastery of Kirkwall, the most important town in the isles of Orkney. Feast, February 15th.

Cormac.—King of Munster and Bishop of Cashel, in Ireland, was slain while fighting against Flan, King of Meath. He wrote, in Irish, a history called the Psalter of Cashel, and was much celebrated by the old Irish writers, who styled him saint, poet, and king. Feast, September 14th.

Cosmas.—A native of Arabia, who with his brother, St. Damian, practised

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medicine with great success in Syria. He accepted no fee for his services, and became as eminent for his virtue as for his skill. During Diocletian's persecution he was seized by the governor, bound hand and foot, and cast into the sea. Feast, September 27th.

Crispin.—Patron saint of shoemakers, came from Rome to preach the faith in Gaul, and resided at Soissons. He preached publicly during the day, and spent the night making shoes. The emperor was informed of his preaching, and after cruelly administering the tortures had him beheaded. Date of his death, October 25th, 287.

Cuthbert.—A native of Mailros and a shepherd for his father. He entered a monastery at Mailros, and was afterward prior in the greater house of Lindisfarne. For some years he lived as a hermit on the isle of Farne, was chosen Bishop of Lindisfarne, and died March 20th, 687.

Cyprian.—Converted to Christianity

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in middle life, received Holy Orders, and soon after made Bishop of Carthage. Born of noble parents in Africa, he had been highly educated, and at the time of his conversion was a teacher of rhetoric. He was exiled during the Decian persecution, and shortly after his return was beheaded, September 14th, 258. Feast, September 16th.

Cyril.—Patriarch of Alexandria in 412. In 431, as plenipotentiary of the Pope, he ably opposed Nestorius, Bishop of Constantinople, who denied the divine maternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. He excommunicated Nestorius, who appealed to the emperor. The emperor, falsely informed, deposed Cyril, but the truth being later recognized the Church and St. Cyril triumphed. He died January 28th, 444.

Cyrus. — A physician of Alexandria, who was cruelly martyred at Canope, in Egypt. He had converted many to the faith in Alexandria, and had come to Canope to comfort some Christian prisoners there. Feast, January 31st.

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D

Damian.—An Arab who spent most of his life practising medicine with his brother, St. Cosmas, in Syria. He accepted no fee for his services, and through his great charity obtained the love and respect of the people. During the Diocletian persecution he was seized, bound hand and foot, and thrown into the sea. Feast, September 27th.

David.—Son of a prince of Wales, began his religious life under St. Paulinus. While still a monk he crushed the rising heresy of Pelagius by his powerful sermons. On the resignation of St. Dubricius he was elected Bishop of Caerleon. He died March 1st, 561, aged eighty years.

Declan, the first Bishop of Ardmore, in Ireland, preached the faith in that country a little before the arrival of St. Patrick. He was blessed with many miracles, and has ever been greatly venerated in the vicinity of his labors. Feast, July 24th.

Dion.—One of the missionaries sent

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from Rome to preach the Gospel in Gaul. He was Bishop of Paris, and through his disciples founded the sees of Chartres, Senlis, Meaux, and Cologne. During the persecution of Valerian he was beheaded. Feast, October 9th.

Dominic.—A Spaniard who entered religious life, and at twenty-five was chosen superior of the Canons Regular of Osma. He went to France and there converted heretics, and defended the Church against the Albigensian heresy. He founded the order of Friar Preachers and the Tertiaries. It was to St. Dominic that the Blessed Virgin gave the Rosary. He died August 6th, 1221.

Dotto.—Founded and governed a monastery in one of the isles of Orkney in the sixth century. That island bears his name, and is the most remarkable of the group for the healthfulness of its climate. He lived nearly one hundred years. Feast, April 9th.

Drostan.—A prince of Scotland, who was educated under the care of St. Co-

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lumba and afterward chosen Abbot of Dalcongaile. In his old age he lived a recluse in one of the neighboring forests. He died about the year 809. Feast, July 11th.

Druon.—At the age of twenty, giving all his possessions to the poor and to the next heirs, he worked as a shepherd at Sebourg, France. He lived a recluse for forty-five years, and died April 16th, 1186.

Dunstan.—Nobly born at Glastonbury, and educated by certain Irish monks there. He spent some time in court before receiving Holy Orders. After being made an abbot he succeeded to the see of Worcester and later to that of Canterbury. Everywhere he re-established discipline and reformed the clergy. He died May 19th, 988.

E

Eadbert.—Succeeded St. Cuthbert in the see of Lindisfarne in 687. Through all his life he was very charitable to the poor, and Venerable Bede assures us of his great piety and learning. He died

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after governing that see eleven years. Many miracles were wrought at his grave. Feast, May 6th.

Edelwald. — Ordained priest in the monastery of Rippon. A hermit for some time in the isle of Farne, where he died March 23d, 669. His body was removed to Durham, England.

Edmund.—Born at Abingdon, and at the age of twelve admitted into Oxford. He was for a time treasurer of the diocese of Salisbury and later Bishop of Canterbury. He died November 16th, 1242, after spending two years in exile.

Egwin.—Born of the royal blood of Mercian kings, and in 692 made Bishop of Worcester. He was persecuted by some of his flock for severity in reproving them. After a pilgrimage to Rome he founded the abbey of Evesham and died January 11th, 717.

Enna.—Succeeded his father as lord of Ergall, a large territory in Ulster, Ireland. Encouraged by his sister, St. Fan-

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chea, he left the world and became a monk. From the King of Munster he obtained a grant of land on the isle of Arra, and there built a monastery. He died early in the sixth century. Feast, March 21st.

Ephrem.—A saint of the Syrians, and in their books called "Prophet" and "Harp of the Holy Ghost": "harp" because of his beautiful hymns, which charmed the hearts of all his hearers, and "prophet" because of his immense stores of wisdom and his wonderful sermons. He died a deacon of the Church about the end of the fourth century. Feast, July 9th.

Erasmus.—Suffered martyrdom during the persecution of Diocletian at Formiæ in the year 303. He was, in times of peril, frequently invocated by sailors in the Mediterranean. His relics, kept in a nunnery near Gournay, in France, were much visited by pilgrims.

Erhard.—A native of Scotland, who with his two brothers preached the faith

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in Germany. In the year 753 Erhard founded a monastery at Ratisbon. He is said to have been honored with miracles both before and after death. Feast, February 9th.

Eric.—Born of an illustrious family in Sweden, and early trained in the practice of virtue. He married Christina, daughter of Ingo IV., King of Sweden, and after the death of King Smercher was placed upon the throne. He subdued Finland and had the Gospel preached there. In 1151 he was murdered by conspirators. Feast, May 18th.

Eskill.—An Englishman who accompanied St. Sigefride on his mission to revive the faith in Sweden. He was consecrated bishop by St. Sigefride, and labored in Sweden until his death, which happened in the eleventh century. He was martyred at a pagan festival while exhorting the idolaters to renounce their impious worship. Feast, June 12th.

Ethelbert.—King of Kent, and the first Christian king among the English. He

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was converted to the faith by Queen Bertha, and worked most zealously for it. He built churches throughout England, and converted many nobles to the faith. He died February 24th, 616.

Ethelwold.—A nobleman of Winchester, began religious life under St. Dunstan. He became Abbot of Abingdon and later Bishop of Winchester, England. He built and renovated many religious houses, reformed the clergy, and departed into rest on the 1st of August, 984.

Eugene.—A native of Carthage, who in 481, on account of his great learning and piety, was chosen bishop. He worked heroically during the persecutions of the Catholics under Huneric, and in one of them was exiled. He was recalled by Gontamund, but only to be banished by his successor. He died in exile July 13th, 505.

F

Fabian.—Succeeded St. Anterus as Pope, and governed the Church with re-

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markable zeal for sixteen years. He sent St. Dionysius and others to preach the faith in Gaul, and condemned the heresy of Privatus in Africa. St. Fabian was martyred during the persecution of Decius, January 20th, 250.

Felician.—A native of Rome, who lived in the latter part of the third century. He and his brother, St. Primus, were beheaded for their faith. Together they had led a most holy life, spent in laboring among the Christians, visiting them in prisons and dungeons, and encouraging them to victory. Feast, June 9th.

Felix.—A Roman who succeeded St. Dionysius as Pope in 269, and governed the Church five years. While he was Pope the heresy of Paul of Samosata arose, and its originator was excommunicated. St. Felix was martyred May 30th, 274, during the Aurelian persecution, while encouraging and strengthening the Christians.

Ferdinand.—Son of Alphonsus, King of Leon, and of Berangera of Castile.

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Berangera transferred her right to the crown of Castile to Ferdinand, and at eighteen he was proclaimed King of Castile. When his father died the crown of Leon also fell to him. He died in 1252, after conducting many successful wars and greatly benefiting the Church. Feast, May 30th.

Finbar.—A native of Connaught who flourished in the sixth century. He instituted a monastery at Lough Eric, where many disciples joined him. He founded the city of Cork, of which he was bishop for seventeen years. When he died the body was buried in his own cathedral at Cork and his relics kept there. Feast, September 25th.

Finian.—A native of Leinster, Ireland, received his religious training from the disciples of St. Patrick. He established several monasteries and schools, was consecrated Bishop of Clonard, and died December 12th, 552.

Fintan.—An abbot in the diocese of Lethglean, in Leinster, who flourished in

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the sixth century. There were many saints of this name in Ireland; Colgan reckons twenty-four. Feast of this saint, February 18th.

Firmin.—A native of Pampelone, in Navarre, was converted to the faith, and consecrated bishop by St. Honoratus. He was martyred at Amiens in the latter part of the third century. The countries of Agen, Anjou, and Beauvais were the principal scenes of his labors. Feast, September 25th.

Flavian. — Elected Patriarch of Constantinople in 447, he defended the Church against the heresy of Eutyches, and died from injuries received from its followers at the famous "Council of Robbers" held at Ephesus in 449. Feast, February 17th.

Florence.—Abbot of Benchor, commemorated by the Irish December 15th.

Fridian.—Said to have been son of a king of Ulster, Ireland. He was the successor of Geminian, Bishop of Lucca. He

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was blessed with the gift of miracles, and once checked an impetuous flood of the river Serchio when it threatened to overrun a city. He died March 18th, 578.

G

Galdin.—Born at Milan of the house of the Vavassors, famous in the history of Italy, he received Holy Orders, and was made Chancellor and Archdeacon of Millan. When that city was razed by Frederick I. he was chosen archbishop, and was afterward created cardinal legate of the Holy See. He died April 18th, 1176.

Gatian came from Paris about the middle of the third century and preached the faith in Gaul. He fixed his episcopal see at Tours, and labored there for nearly fifty years under the greatest difficulties. He was often obliged to celebrate the divine services in caves and grottoes, but was happily rewarded by the conversion of many Gauls. Feast, December 18th.

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Genebern.—An Irish priest who was beheaded by the murderers of St. Dympna. His relics were preserved at Santbeck, in the duchy of Cleves, where his intercession is devoutly implored, especially for relief under the gout and in fevers. Feast, May 15th.

Gerald.—An Englishman who entered an abbey in Ireland, became abbot and afterward bishop. He founded three religious houses, one of which he placed under the care of his sister. He expired March 13th, 732.

Gerard. — A native of Namur, in France, and a monk of the order of St. Denis. He founded a monastery on his estate at Brogne, and died October 3d, 959.

Gilbert.—A native of Sempringham, England, was ordained priest and for some years was teacher of a free school for training the young. As a pastor he founded the Gilbertins and drew up their rules. He died February 4th, 1190.

Gildard.—A bishop of the see of Rouen

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who flourished late in the fifth and early in the sixth centuries. His body was interred at St. Mary's in Rouen. Feast, June 8th.

Gildas.—The son of Caunus, a king of certain provinces in North Britain. He entered monastic life, spent several years doing missionary work, and died in an abbey of Glastonbury January 29th, 512.

Giles.—An Athenian who spent most of his life in France. He lived as a hermit in the deserts of Rhone and in the forest of Nismes. In the latter place he trained disciples and wrought many miracles, for which his name became famous throughout France. Feast, September 1st.

Glastian.—A native of the county of Fife, in Scotland, and for many years a bishop there. During the last war between the Scots and Picts he was the comforter and confessor of thousands. He died January 28th, 830, but his memory still lives in his native Scotland and in England.

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Godfrey.—Born of noble parents near Soissons, in France, and educated in a near-by monastery. He was ordained to the priesthood, chosen Abbot of Nogent, and in 1103 made Bishop of Amiens, which see he governed with remarkable prudence until death, November 8th, 1118.

Godric.—Born at Walpole, in Norfolk, England, he spent his early years selling small wares in the villages. Desiring to imitate the life of St. Cuthbert, he became a hermit, remained sixty-three years in the deserts, and died May 21st, 1170.

Gontran.—King of Orleans and Burgundy, was son of King Clotaire, and grandson of Clovis I. and St. Clotilda. He was often engaged in war against his ambitious brother and the Lombards, but carried hostilities no farther than to bring peace to his domains. He always assisted in charitable works, built churches and monasteries, and died March 28th, 593.

Gordian.—Beheaded for his faith at Rome May 10th, 362, in the reign of Julian the Apostate. His relics were kept in

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the Benedictine abbey of Kempton, in the diocese of Ausbourg, France.

Gregory.—A Roman nobleman, and at one time the governor of Rome. At his father's death he gave all his wealth to the poor and converted his mansion into a monastery. He was made deacon at Rome and succeeded Pelagius II. as Pope. Through him the faith was strengthened in England and many barbarian tribes converted. He died March 12th, 604.

Gudwall.—A native of Wales, who became abbot of a monastery in the isle of Plecit and afterward Bishop of St. Malo. Previous to his consecration he founded a monastery in Devonshire, and there governed many monks. He flourished in the seventh century. Feast, June 6th.

Guy.—A native of Anderlecht, in Belgium, and for years a humble sacristan at Laeken. He left his position in the Church at the entreaties of a merchant to join him in business. The business failed, and St. Guy spent the rest of his life in

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penance for his fickleness. He died September 12th, 1033.

H

Harold.—King of Denmark, succeeded his father, Gormo III., on the throne. He embraced the Catholic religion with great ardor and filled his dominions with churches and priests. His son, Swein, who remained an idolater, roused the people against him, and in 980, during a battle which followed, Harold was slain. Feast, November 1st.

Hedda.—An Englishman and monk of the monastery of St. Hilda, who was made bishop of the West Saxons in 676. He removed that see from Dorchester to Winchester, and died July 7th, 705, after governing his diocese for thirty years.

Hermas.—A Christian of distinction in Rome and believed to have been the author of a celebrated book entitled Pastor. It was quoted by many eminent writers of ancient times. Feast, May 9th.

Hermenegild. — Son of Levigild the

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Goth, King of Spain. He was educated in the Arian heresy, but was converted by his wife and St. Leander. Levigild was enraged at his son's conversion and held him a prisoner. In 586 Hermenegild was beheaded at his father's command. Feast, April 13th.

Hilary.—A native of Poitiers, in Aquitaine, and converted to the Catholic faith, became a priest and later bishop of his native city. He fought hard against Arianism, and in consequence was exiled. He died late in the sixth century after years of missionary work. Feast, January 14th.

Hubert.—Said to have been a very enthusiastic hunter. He received a divine call and was ordained priest by Lambert, Bishop of Maestricht, Germany, whom he succeeded in that bishopric. Through him the worship of the idols in the remote parts of Ardennes was entirely abolished. God bestowed on him the gift of miracles. He died May 30th, 727.

Hugh.—A Christian child of Lincoln,

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England, who was scourged and finally crucified by Jews in that city August 27th, 1255. The murderers were afterward apprehended and put to death.

Humbert.—Bishop of East Anglia, was martyred by the Danes in the latter part of the ninth century. Feast, November 20th.

Hyacinth.—A nobleman of Poland, and at one time Canon of Cracow. At Rome he received the habit of the Friar Preachers from St. Dominic, by whom he was sent to establish the order in Poland. His work was extended over most of Europe and part of China. He died August 16th, 1257.

I

Idus.—A worthy disciple of St. Patrick, was Bishop of Ath-Fadha, in Leinster. Some write that he was baptized by St. Patrick. He is often invoked in the old Irish prayers. Feast, July 14th.

Ignatius. — Received the martyr's crown early in the second century. He

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was a disciple of St. John and the Bishop of Antioch. During the third persecution of the Christians under Trajan he was devoured by lions in the Roman amphitheatre. Feast, February 1st.

Isidore.—Born of a very holy and princely family of Cartagena, in Spain. His two brothers, Leander and Fulgensius, and his sister, Florentina, are saints. He figured conspicuously in Spain's long fight against Arianism, succeeded Leander as Archbishop of Seville, and died April 4th, 636. He has since been declared a Doctor of the Church.

J

Jarlath.—Born in Ulster, Ireland, and educated under the Archbishop of Armagh. He founded a monastery and in it developed a famous school. He was called from this occupation and consecrated Bishop of Tuam, which he governed until his happy death, December 26th, 540.

Jason.—All we know of Jason is that

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he was an ancient disciple of Christ and an inhabitant of Cyprus. Feast, July 12th.

Jerome.—A patrician and a soldier of Venice who, when a prisoner in the dungeon of the enemy, vowed to the Blessed Virgin that if he were liberated he would ever after lead a better life. Whereupon our Lady appeared, broke his fetters, and set him free. The rest of his busy life was spent in establishing orphanages and schools. He died February 8th, 1537.

Julian.—A nobleman of Egypt, who devoted most of his life to relieving the sick and poor. He converted his house into a hospital, where at one time as many as a thousand poor were cared for. His wife attended the women and he the men.

Julius.—Pope, who reigned judiciously for over fifteen years, and settled the difficulties which arose between St. Athanasius and the Arian bishops of the East. The letters which he addressed to the councils of that time have since become famous. He died April 12th, 352.

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Justin.—Born of pagan parents at Neapolis, in Samaria, early in the second century, he was converted to Christianity through the example of the Christian martyrs, and from reading the Holy Scriptures, which had been thrown in his way.

K

Kenelm.—By his father's death left heir to the throne of Mercia, in England. He was murdered through the contrivance of his ambitious sister, Quindride, and his body hidden in a forest. It was discovered by a great ray of light which shone over the place. Feast, December 13th.

Kentigern.—Born of royal blood among the Picts and trained under the discipline of St. Servanus. He was consecrated bishop and fixed his see at Glasgow. Missionaries were sent by him into Northern Scotland, the isles of Orkney, into Norway and Iceland. He founded the Elwy monastery and died January 13th, 601.

Kiarnan is called by the Irish the first-

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born of their saints. He was born some time before St. Patrick, but was consecrated bishop by him. He founded a monastery, converted his family and clan with many others, and died happily at Cornwall. Feast, March 5th.

Kilian.—A noble Scotchman who entered a monastery in Ireland, and in 686 obtained a commission at Rome to preach the Gospel in Franconia. He was made bishop and converted great numbers of German idolaters at Würzburg. He and his three missionaries were murdered by assassins July 8th, 668.

L

Lambert.—A native of Maestricht and successor of St. Theobald as bishop of that diocese. He was banished from his see during a revolution, and shortly after his return was assassinated, September 17th, 709.

Landelm.—Born at Vaux, in France, and educated under St. Aubert. He be-

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came a priest, founded three religious houses, and died June 15th, 686.

Landry.—Bishop of Paris about the year 650. He founded the Hôtel-Dieu in Paris, one of the largest hospitals in the world, and greatly relieved the poor during a famine which raged in Paris. His relics were kept in the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois. Feast, June 10th.

Laurence the Deacon, martyred at Rome. He saw Pope Sixtus about to be martyred and begged to accompany him. The Pope comforted him, saying: "Do not weep, my son; in three days you will follow me." Thus it happened. On the day foretold he was seized, and over a slow fire roasted to death. Feast, August 10th.

Leander.—A native of Cartagena, in Spain, who became Bishop of Seville. He converted many to the faith, including two sons of the king. He was banished by Leovigild, and died February 27th, 596.

Leo.—A native of Rome, who became

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a priest and succeeded Sixtus III. as Pope. He condemned the heresy of Eutyches, and when Attila, the leader of the Huns, was advancing upon Rome, he prevailed upon him to turn back, thus saving the city from destruction. He died April 11th, 461.

Leonard. — A missionary among the Franks, who founded a monastery and lived as a hermit near Noblac. He died November 6th, 550.

Leonorus.—Born of noble parents in Wales, and educated under the direction of St. Iltut. He founded a monastery in France and was there consecrated bishop. He is known to the French as St. Lunaire, and his relics were preserved in a church of that name near St. Malo. Feast, June 1st.

Leopold.—Marquis of Austria, who married a virtuous and most accomplished princess. He spent most of his life in the monasteries which he had built and died November 15th, 1136.

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Lethard.—Chaplain to Bertha, Queen of Kent, and afterward Bishop of Senlis. Several miracles have been wrought through his intercession. He died February 24th, 596.

Louis.—Nephew to St. Louis, King of France, and also to St. Elizabeth of Hungary. When young he practised great self-denial and penance. He resigned his right to the crown and, by special dispensation, received Holy Orders at the age of twenty-three. In the same year he was chosen Archbishop of Toulouse, but enjoyed that distinction only a few months, on account of his early death, August 19th, 1257.

Lucian.—A native of Samosata, in Syria, who died a martyr in prison after seven days of torture. He was a priest and a great student of sacred literature. The books of the Old and New Testaments were revised by him, by which the way was prepared for the great work of St. Jerome. Feast, January 7th.

Ludger.—A native of Friesland, who

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studied under St. Gregory, and under Alcuin, in England. After his ordination to the priesthood he labored among the Saxons, and was made Bishop of Munster. He died March 26th, 809.

Luman.—A nephew and disciple of St. Patrick, who was consecrated first Bishop of Trim, in Ireland. Port Loman, a town in Westmeath, takes its name from him. Feast, February 17th.

M

Maden.—The patron of a parish in the diocese of St. Malo, France. He lived and died in a hermitage in Cornwall which bore his name and was long famous for pilgrimages and miracles. Feast, May 17th.

Main.—A British bishop who founded an abbey in France and there passed his life. Feast, January 15th.

Malo.—A native of England and relative of Sts. Sampson and Magloire. He was educated in Ireland, received Holy

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Orders, and after some time spent in retirement was made first Bishop of Aleth, in Brittany. He died November 15th, 565.

Marcian.—Born of a Roman family at Constantinople, and related to some of the noblest families of that time. He was ordained priest and succeeded to the dignity of treasurer of the Church of Constantinople. Feast, January 10th.

Marcon.—An abbot of Nanten, in Normandy, who became famous for the miracles which he wrought on those suffering with the scrofula. He died May 1st, 558.

Marian.—A convert who was martyred April 30th, 259, in Africa. He was a companion of St. James, and had just arrived in Numidia with him when he was apprehended, imprisoned, and finally beheaded.

Marius. — A native of Orleans, in France, who became abbot of the monastery of La Val Benois, and was for some time a recluse in the neighboring forests. He died January 27th, 555.

Mark, the evangelist, was converted

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to the faith by St. Peter. He founded the Church at Alexandria and wrote one of the four gospels. He died in prison after being cruelly tortured. Feast, April 25th.

Marnan.—A hermit who lived in northern England and in Scotland. He brought about the conversion of many prisoners in those countries, and instructed some Northumbrian princes in religion. He died March 2d, 620.

Maro.—A hermit of Syria who spent many years in solitude and prayer before his ordination to the priesthood. He founded several monasteries, trained disciples, and died February 14th, 433.

Martial.—The first Bishop of Limoges and one of the earliest missionaries in France. His relics were very famous for miracles. Feast, June 30th.

Melito.—Bishop of Sardes, in Lydia, about the year 175. He was surnamed the "Prophet" on account of an eminent spirit of prophecy with which he was endowed. Feast, April 1st.

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Mello.—A native of Great Britain, who is honored by the Church as being the first Bishop of Rouen, in Normandy. He governed that see for forty years, and died early in the fourth century. Feast, October 22d.

Mesmin.—A native of France, who lived for a time with his uncle at the court of King Clovis. He entered a monastery at Orleans and succeeded to the abbacy. His remarkable zeal and charity to the poor were displayed during a long and terrible famine in Orleans. He died December 15th, 520.

Monon.—A native of Scotland, who led a most holy and retired life in the forest of Ardennes. He was massacred in his cell by robbers. Many wonderful miracles were wrought at his tomb. Feast, October 18th.

Monran.—A martyr of Scotland, who received his religious training under St. Adrian, Bishop of St. Andrews. After his ordination to the priesthood he en-

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gaged in missionary work and was martyred in the country of Fife March 1st, 874.

N

Nennus.—An abbot of a monastery in the isles of Aran. He was of the family of the O'Birns, and his festival has always been kept with great solemnity in Ireland. Feast, June 14th.

Nestor.—Bishop of Sida, in Pamphylia, and distinguished in those parts for his zeal in propagating the faith and for the sanctity of his life. His reputation reached the governor, who ordered him to be crucified. This took place February 27th, 250.

Ninian.—A son to a prince of the Britons. He underwent a long course of study at Rome, and after his return was consecrated Bishop of Whithern. He converted great numbers of the Picts, built some churches, and died September 16th, 432.

Norbert.—A priest who became Bish-

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op of Magdeburg, in Prussia, and who preached the faith through France and the Netherlands. He trained many disciples and established a reform among the clergy. Feast, June 6th.

O

Odo.—Born of a noble family of Aquitaine, and when young entrusted to the care of St. Martin. After a course of training under that saint he was never content in the world, and therefore took the habit of St. Benedict. He became Abbot of Cluny, and died at Tours, in France, November 18th, 942.

Odrian.—Bishop and tutelar saint of Waterford, in Ireland. Nothing more is known of his life. Feast, May 8th.

Omer.—Born of noble parents near Constance, France. He entered the monastery of Luxen, and persuaded his father to follow him. Shortly afterward he was made Bishop of Touraine. He died September 9th, 670.

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Osmund.—A count of Normandy, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and was made by him Earl of Dorset. He held many high offices in the English court, but gave up all for a life of solitude and prayer. He was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury, built the cathedral, and died December 4th, 1099.

Oswald.—Born of a noble Saxon family and trained by his uncle, St. Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury. He entered the order of St. Benedict in France, and on his return to England was chosen Bishop of Worcester. He died February 29th, 992, after founding seven religious houses.

Oswin.—A descendant of the Northumberland kings, who after ten years of banishment was recalled to take possession of the kingdom of Deira. He was slain at the command of his cousin, Oswi, August 20th, 651.

Otho.—A native of Suabia, in Germany, who became a priest and later Bishop of Bamberg. He organized missionary bands, and established the faith

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in Pomerania and other barbarous provinces. He died July 2d, 1139.

P

Paschal.—A shepherd of Aragon, in Spain, who became a lay brother in the Franciscan Order. He was ardently devoted to the Blessed Sacrament, and in ecstasies of adoration was often raised above the ground. He was uneducated, but God conferred upon him such stores of wisdom that he was recognized as a master of theology and spiritual science. He died May 15th, 1592.

Paul.—The great apostle, born of Jewish parents. His early life was passed in Jerusalem. He assisted those who stoned the protomartyr Stephen, and after Christ's death was proceeding to Damascus to persecute the Christians, when a light from heaven struck him to the earth. In it Christ appeared, and by his words Paul was converted. With St. Peter he was martyred at Rome in the year 67.

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Petronius.—Son of the prefect of the prætorium and in 430 Bishop of Bologna, in Italy. He built many churches and enriched them with relics of the saints. He is honored as patron of Bologna. Feast, October 4th.

Phileas.—A nobleman of Egypt, who on account of his learning and eloquence was chosen bishop. During a persecution he was seized and imprisoned at Alexandria. There he wrote of the sufferings of his fellow-confessors, and was martyred early in the fourth century. Feast, February 4th.

Philibert.—A native of Gascony, in France, who, after spending some time in the court of Clotaire II., entered the monastery of Rhebais and succeeded to the abbatical dignity. He resigned this office, founded four religious houses, and became first Abbot of Jumièges. He died August 22d, 684.

Placid.—Born of a patrician family at Rome, and at the age of seven placed in a monastery. When only twenty-one he

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founded a monastery in Sicily. This was burnt by barbarians October 5th, 540, one year after its completion, and St. Placid with many monks was martyred.

Plato.—During a plague at Constantinople he gave his estates to his sisters and the poor, and entered the monastery of Symboleon on Mount Olympus. He became abbot, and after suffering imprisonments and banishments, inflicted on him through false charges, died April 4th, 813.

Prosper.—A native of Aquitaine and a celebrated student and writer. He wrote several books on the errors of heresy. He was secretary to St. Leo the Great, and played a prominent part in the crushing of the Pelagian heresy. He died, a layman, late in the fifth century. Feast, June 25th.

Publius.—The successor of St. Dionysius the Areopagite as Bishop of Athens. He was the second bishop of that city, and received his death by martyrdom. Feast, January 21st.

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Q

Quintin.—Born of an illustrious Roman family. He accompanied St. Lucian on a mission to Gaul, and there he preached the faith until his martyrdom, October 31st, 287.

R

Ralph.—Son of a count of Cahors, in France. He entered a monastery, and in 840 was made Archbishop of Bourges. He founded several monasteries, greatly reformed the manners of his flock, compiled a book of canons for his clergy, and died June 21st, 866.

Raymond.—A nobleman of Spain, who spent most of his life preaching the faith among the infidels. He was a member of the order of St. Dominic. He died January 23d, 1275.

Rembert.—A native of Flanders, a monk and the successor of St. Auscharius as Archbishop of Hamburg and Bremen. He began the conversion of the Scalvi

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and the Vandals, wrote the life of St. Auscharius, and died February 4th, 888.

Remi.—Archbishop of Rheims at the age of twenty-two. At that time southern France was held by the Arians, and the pagan Franks were wresting the north from the Romans. St. Remi converted Clovis, king of the Franks, and with him the entire nation. He overcame the Arians and died October 1st, 533.

Roger.—A member of the order of St. Francis of Assisi, who labored for the Church in Spain. He was greatly renowned for the gifts of prophecy and miracles which he possessed. He died March 5th, 1236.

Romuald.—Born of the family of dukes of Ravenna, at the age of twenty he entered a monastery to do penance for a crime of his father's. Afterward he retired into the deserts and founded a hermitage. He also founded the order of the Camaldoli and died February 7th, 1027.

Rufus.—A hermit who lived at Glen-

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daloch, near Dublin, Ireland, and who succeeded to the episcopal dignity. He was buried in the famous church of Glendaloch. Feast, April 22d.

Rumon.—A bishop of England, though it is not known of what see. All accounts of his life were lost in the wars with England. A church was built in his memory at Tavistock, in Devonshire. Feast, January 4th.

Rupert.—A Frenchman of royal blood, who labored for the Church among the Bavarians, and was chosen Bishop of Worms. He died early in the eighth century. Feast, March 27th.

S

Sebastian.—A native of Narbonne and an officer in the Roman army. He converted multitudes to the faith, the prefect of Rome included. A false disciple betrayed him and he was condemned to death. Soldiers pierced him with arrows until they thought him dead. He sur-

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vived, however, but only to be beaten to death by clubs. Feast, January 20th.

Senan.—A native of Ireland, who was born in the latter part of the fifth century. He founded many churches in Ireland, and a monastery on the island of Inis-Cathaig, where he was made bishop. Feast, March 8th.

Sigbert.—The son of Dagobert I. At the age of three he was declared King of Austrasia by his father. He was engaged in but one war, when he subdued the Thuringians. He founded twelve monasteries and many churches, and died February 1st, 656.

Sigfrid.—A priest of York who revived the faith in Sweden. Through him the twelve tribes of South Gothland were converted and many churches founded. After becoming bishop he fixed his see in Gothland, where he died February 15th, 1002.

Sigismund.—Son of Gondebald, the Arian King of Burgundy, whom he suc-

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ceeded on the throne in 516. He was converted to the faith, and built the monastery of St. Maurice, where he was doing penance when seized by Chlodomir, king of the Franks, and drowned. Feast, May 1st.

Silvin.—A native of France who flourished in the courts of Childeric II. and Theodoric III. before he decided to renounce the world. He became a priest, afterward a bishop, and did great missionary work in the north of France. He died February 17th, 718.

Sixtus.—Pope in 432, he brought about a happy reconciliation between the Orientals and St. Cyril, and endeavored to restore Nestorius to the Church. As a priest he gained some distinction for his brave defence of the Church against the Pelagian heretics. He died March 28th, 440.

Stanislaus.—Born of one of the most illustrious families of Poland, and after receiving Holy Orders chosen Bishop of

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Cracow. He was cruelly martyred by the king May 7th, 1079.

Stephen.—A native of Rome and archdeacon of the Church under the Popes St. Cornelius and St. Lucius. He succeeded the latter in the chair, and had the greatest difficulty in settling the controversy concerning the rebaptization of heretics. He was martyred August 2d, 257, while seated in the pontifical chair.

Sylvanus.—Son of St. Felicitas and one of seven brothers who suffered martyrdom in the reign of Antoninus. They were tortured and imprisoned, and all subjected to different deaths. Sylvanus was thrown headlong down a steep precipice. Feast, July 10th.

Sylvester.—A Roman priest who was exalted to the pontificate in the year 314. He accomplished much toward the abolishing of schisms and heresies, and by a punctual discharge of all duties greatly advanced religion in that critical age. He died December 31st, 335.

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T

Ternan.—A priest who was chosen bishop of the Picts in 440. He had lived many years in the abbey of Cubross, in Fifeshire. Feast, June 12th.

Theobald.—A native of Provins, in Brie, and son of a count named Arnoul. He left home with another nobleman, and journeyed on foot to Germany, where for a long time he lived in solitude. He became a priest, received the religious habit, and died July 1st, 1066.

Theodore.—Born of noble parents in the East, he became a soldier in the Roman army. During a persecution of the Christians Theodore was burnt to death. Feast, November 9th.

Thilo.—A Saxon who, when captive, was ransomed and baptized by St. Eligius. He was sent to an abbey, became a priest, and labored for the Church in Holland. He died a recluse near the abbey of Solignac January 7th, 702.

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Titus.—A disciple and beloved companion of St. Paul. It was through him that St. Paul sent his second epistle to the Corinthians, and strengthened the faith among them. While on this mission Titus gained almost entire control over the people and made his undertaking a complete success. Feast, January 4th.

U

Ubald.—A native of Gubio, in Italy, who was chosen Bishop of Perugia, and a few years later advanced to the see of Gubio. When the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa threatened to plunder Gubio, Ubaldus in an interview obtained of him the safety of his people. He died May 16th, 1160.

Ulfrid.—A bishop and native of England who preached the faith in Germany and Sweden. He converted many in both countries before his martyrdom, January 18th, 1028.

Ulmar.—A native of Sylviaco, in Picardy, who, although nobly born, entered a

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monastery and humbly applied himself to menial labor. He became a priest, and lived alone as a hermit until 688, when he built, on his father's estate, the abbey of Samer, which he governed until his death, July 20th, 710.

Ulpian.—A young Christian of Tyre, who, being encouraged by the example of the Christian martyrs, boldly confessed his faith. As a result he was put to the tortures and finally drowned. Feast, April 3d.

Ulrick.—A native of Bristol, England, who became a priest and spent most of his life as a recluse near Hoselborough, in Dorsetshire. He died February 20th, 1154.

Urban.—A Pope and martyr. His reign, which began in 223, was disturbed by frequent persecutions raised against the Church. Feast, May 25th.

V

Valentine.—A priest of Rome who was martyred February 14th, 270. Pope

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Julius I. erected a church to his memory. Most of his relics were kept in the church of St. Praxedes. Feast, February 14th.

Valery. — A native of Auvergne, France, worked as a shepherd for his father. He entered the monastery of St. Antony and afterward became a missionary. In Neustria, where he converted many to the faith, he laid the foundation of a monastery, and died December 12th, 622.

Vandrille.—A count of the court of Dagobert I., king of the Franks. Despising all worldly honors, he entered a monastery, and later built one on his own estate. He received Holy Orders, founded and governed the monastery of Fontenelles in Normandy, and died July 22d, 666.

Victor.—An officer in the Roman army who when discovered encouraging the Christians was committed to torture and imprisonment. In the dungeon he converted his three guards, and was crushed

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to death by order of the emperor, Maximian. Feast, July 21st.

Victorian.—While Genseric was king of the Vandals in Africa, Victorian was Governor of Carthage. He was the wealthiest subject of the king and often enjoyed his confidence. Genseric could never persuade him to renounce the Catholic faith, and therefore, when he issued his edicts condemning all Christians to death, Victorian was not excluded. Feast, March 23d.

Vincent. — During the persecution of Diocletian, Vincent, Archdeacon of Saragossa, was martyred. He died in agony, bound in a chair of red-hot iron, with his flesh horribly mangled, and after salt and lard had been rubbed into his wounds. Feast, January 22d.

Virgil.—A native of Ireland, who journeyed to France and was courteously received by King Pepin. The king kept him in the court for two years. He was consecrated Bishop of Saltzburg, and sent from there many preachers and a bishop

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to plant the faith in Carinthia. He died November 27th, 784.

Vivian.—A monk of an abbey in Fifeshire, Scotland, who succeeded to the abbatical and afterward to the episcopal dignity. He is renowned as the worker of many miracles and founder of the famous abbey of Holyrood. He died January 21st, 615.

Vulsin.—An abbot of Thornby, England, and Bishop of Shireburn, who died January 8th, 973.

W

Walstan.—Born of a wealthy family at Baber, England. At the age of twelve he renounced his patrimony and became a servant at Taverham. In this humble state he still gave whatever he had to the poor, sometimes even to his shoes, going himself barefoot. He died May 30th, 1016.

Walthen.—Son of Simon, Earl of Huntingdon, and of Maud, who, after the death

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of her first husband, was married to David, King of Scotland. Walthen deserted this court to enter a monastery. He was ordained priest, was received into the Cistercian Order, became Abbot of Melrose, and died August 3d, 1160.

Wilfrid.—Received his early training from the monks of Lindisfarne. After a visit to Rome he founded a monastery at Ripon. He was elected Bishop of Lindisfarne and later transferred to the see of York. He died October 12th, 709, after being twice exiled and once imprisoned.

Wistan.—A prince of Mercia, in England. He was a child at his father's death, and on account of the Danish wars Bertulph, his relative, was placed on the throne. Berfert, desiring to be heir to the throne and encouraged by his father, Bertulph, murdered St. Wistan June 1st, 849.

Wulfran.—Spent some years in the court of Clotaire III. in France before entering a religious life. He became Archbishop of Sens, but after two years resigned that see to go as a missionary

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into Friesland. There through prayer he wrought miracles before the people and converted many to the faith. He died March 20th, 720.

Wulstan.—A native of Warwickshire, England, who received his education in a neighboring monastery and was ordained to the priesthood. He is renowned for his sermons, his wonderful piety and humility. Contrary to his desires he was made Prior of Worcester and later bishop of that see. He died January 19th, 1095.

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PART II

Feminine Names

A

Adela.—After the death of her holy spouse, St. Sidronius, Adela entered a monastery which she had founded at Meesene, near Ypres. There she lived until her happy death in the latter part of the eleventh century. Feast, September 8th.

Adria. — A martyr who suffered at Rome during the persecution of Valerian. Feast, December 2d.

Afra.—A martyr for her faith at Ausberg, in Rhetia, during the persecution of Diocletian. She was converted only a short time before, but had learned to repent of her sinful life, and was only too

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glad to suffer all for her Saviour's sake. Feast, August 5th.

Agatha.—Renowned throughout her native Sicily for beauty and wealth. The governor sought to marry her, and being rejected had her put to the tortures and finally slain. Her body is still preserved in the tomb at Catania. Feast, February 5th.

Alba.—Martyr for her faith in Africa. Feast, January 17th.

Albina.—Martyr who suffered at Mola di Gaeta, in Campania, during the persecution of Decius. Feast, December 16th.

Alexandra.—A virgin who was martyred for her faith at Ancyra, in Galatia. After enduring the torture she was cast into a lake with great stones fastened about her neck. Feast, May 18th.

Alfrida.—Daughter of Offa, king of the Mercians, in England. She refused to marry Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, and, quitting the court, retired to a small cell near Croyland, in Lincolnshire, where

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she lived for forty years. She wrought many miracles and died August 2d, 834.

Almeda.—A virgin martyr of Brecknockshire, South Wales, was sister to the Sts. Canocus and Keyma, and daughter to Bragan, after whom that county is named. Feast, August 2d.

Alodia.—Accompanied by her sister, she was martyred by the Saracens at Huesca, in Spain. Feast, October 22d.

Ammia.—A holy woman of Cæsarea, in Cappadocia. The martyr St. Mamas was for some time under her care.

Anatolia.—A virgin who received the martyr's crown during the persecution of Decius. She wrought many miracles among the sick throughout Picenum, and in this way having come into notice she was apprehended and put to death. Feast, July 9th.

Angela.—A virgin and the foundress of the order of the Nuns of St. Ursula, who was martyred at Brixen, in Austria.

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The feast of this holy virgin, January 27th, was made obligatory by Pius IX.

Anthia.—The mother of St. Elentherius, Bishop of Illyricum, who was martyred at Messina, Italy. Feast, April 18th.

Anthusa.—A martyr who fell during the reign of Emperor Valerian. Feast, February 22d.

Antonia.—A virgin consecrated to God who was martyred at Cirtha, in Numidia, during the persecution of Valerian, Emperor of Rome. Feast, April 29th.

Anysia.—Martyr for her faith at Thessalonica in one of the early persecutions raised against the Christians. Feast, December 30th.

Arilda.—A virgin who died in defence of her purity at Kingston, England. She was widely noted for the miracles which she wrought. Feast, October 30th.

Artemia.—A Roman virgin who was converted to the faith by St. Constantia, with whom she entered a monastery near Rome. At the same time her father, St.

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Gallicamus, and her sister, St. Attica, were converted. Feast, February 15th.

Athilda. — We know nothing of this saint's life. She was greatly honored in Yorkshire, England, where a church was dedicated in her name. Feast, March 28th.

Audry.—A queen and virgin, who was martyred in England. She was famous in her time for sanctity and the miracles which she wrought. Her body was found in a state of perfect preservation eleven years after her death. Feast, June 23d.

Aurea.—An abbess of a large nunnery in Paris, who died with one hundred and sixty of her nuns in 666, when a terrible plague raged in Paris. Her relics were carefully preserved, and in former ages greatly venerated in Paris. Feast, October 4th.

Aurelia.—A holy virgin who suffered for her faith at Anagni, a town in Italy. Feast, September 25th.

Auriga.—A martyr for her faith in

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Ethiopia who suffered in one of the early persecutions.

B

Barbara.—Born and educated a heathen, she was for a long time secluded from the world in a tower which her father had built for that purpose. Secretly she obtained instructions from a Christian priest and was converted. When her father learned of this, he became her executioner and beheaded her, after inflicting most bitter tortures. Feast, December 4th.

Basilla.—A martyr who suffered for her faith at Rome during an early persecution. Feast, January 23d.

Bathilda.—An Englishwoman who at an early age was sold as a slave in France. The renown of her virtues widely spread, and King Clovis II. made her his wife. After his death, as queen regent, she greatly benefited the poor and the Church. When her son became of age,

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she retired to a monastery and died January 30th, 680.

Beatrice.—A martyr of Rome who suffered early in the fourth century. After the martyrdom of her two brothers she concealed herself in the house of a friend, but was discovered and impeached by a pagan kinsman. Feast, July 29th.

Beredina.—One of the many martyrs who suffered for their faith at Carthage during the persecutions of Diocletian and Maximian. She was starved to death in prison. Feast, February 11th.

Beroma.—A martyr for her faith in Africa during one of the early persecutions. Feast, March 8th.

Bertha.—The daughter of Count Rigobert and relative of a king of Kent, England. She married Sigefroi, and by him had five daughters, two of whom are saints. She founded a convent, became abbess, and caused three churches to be built. She died July 4th, 725.

Bertille.—Born of an illustrious family

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near Soissons. By the advice of St. Ouen she entered a monastery at Brie. She was appointed Abbess of Chelles and governed that house until her death, November 5th, 692.

Bibiana.—A Roman maiden who suffered martyrdom during the rule of Apronianus, Governor of Rome. She was the daughter of martyrs, and when first seized was placed under the charge of a wicked woman. The governor finding her invincible ordered that she be scourged to death. Feast, December 2d.

Blanda.—A martyr who suffered with her husband, St. Felix, at Rome, under the Emperor Alexander. Feast, May 10th.

Blandina.—A slave who suffered martyrdom at Lyons late in the second century. She was tortured, imprisoned, and finally beheaded, after seeing her brother suffer before her. Feast, June 2d.

Bona.—A native of France and a relative of King Dagobert. She entered a

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monastery at Rheims, was chosen abbess, and died April 24th, 673.

Britta.—A virgin who was sister of St. Maura and an inhabitant of Toura. Feast, January 15th.

C

Callista.—There were many saints of this name. One, the sister of Sts. Evodius and Hermogenes, was martyred for the faith at Nicomedia. Feast, September 2d.

Camilla.—A martyr who suffered for the faith in Northern Africa in one of the early persecutions.

Casilda.—A virgin and daughter of a Spanish king who flourished in the twelfth century. She wrought many miracles, and is to this day invoked as the patroness of those suffering from hemorrhages. Feast, April 9th.

Cassia.—A martyr for her faith at Damascus. In her company were St. Paula and many others. Feast, July 29th.

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Cecilia. — A Roman maiden who renewed her vow of perpetual chastity on her wedding day. She converted her husband and his brother, who were shortly afterward martyred. She alone remained, and after being miraculously preserved and unharmed through the tortures was beheaded November 22d, 177.

Celerina.—Grandmother of St. Celerinus, suffered martyrdom for her faith in the fourth century at Laurentium. Feast, February 3d.

Celesta.—A martyr who suffered with St. Vincentius and many others for her faith at Rome. Feast, April 16th.

Celina.—A native of Laon and the mother of Blessed Remigius, Bishop of Rheims. Her life was one of great devotion and piety. The instructions of this holy woman to her son bore great fruit in him in after years. Feast, October 21st.

Cetulia.—A martyr who suffered for her faith in an early persecution in Italy. Feast, February 18th.

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Charity.—St. Sophia had three daughters whom she named out of devotion to the theological virtues Faith, Hope, and Charity. These three sisters suffered the tortures and a cruel death for their faith at Rome in the reign of Adrian. Feast, August 1st.

Christina.—The daughter of a heathen magistrate, who destroyed the golden idols of her father and gave the fragments to the poor. Her father, enraged at this, began a course of cruel tortures upon her. Christina died on an island in the lake of Bolsena, Italy, after having been pierced with arrows. Feast, July 24th.

Clare.—Received the habit of religion from St. Francis and established her order in a miserable house near Assisi, Italy. There her mother, sister, and many other noble ladies joined her and spent a life of prayer, constant silence, and poverty. She died August 12, 1253.

Claudia.—A virgin who suffered martyrdom for her faith at Ancyra, in Galatia. Feast, May 18th.

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Clotilda. — The niece of Gondebald, King of Burgundy. By singular providence she was instructed in the Catholic religion, though educated among Arians. She became the wife of Clovis I., king of the Franks, and converted him. Her death came on the date she had foretold, June 3d, 545.

Colette.—A member of the order of St. Francis, who devoted most of her life to establishing a reform in that order, which had then much relaxed. Her work spread over a great part of Europe, through the seventeen convents which she founded. She died March 6th, 447.

Comelia.—A martyr of Africa who suffered for her faith in one of the early persecutions. Feast, April 20th.

Constance.—A martyr who received her crown during the persecution of Nero at Rome. Feast, September 19th.

Cornelia.—A martyr who suffered in Africa, probably during the persecution of Diocletian. Feast, March 31st.

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Corona.—Present at the martyrdom of St. Victor in Syria. While praising his constancy in suffering, she saw two crowns falling from heaven, one for Victor, the other for herself. When she related this to those present she was apprehended and tortured to death. Feast, May 14th.

Cortilia.—A virgin who received the crown of martyrdom at Rome. Feast, January 23d.

Crispina.—A native of Thagara, in Africa, who was beheaded for her faith December 5th, 304. She was a lady of high birth, who refused to sacrifice to the heathen gods, and was accordingly put to death.

Cyra.—A holy woman of Borea, Syria, is honored on this day, August 3d.

Cyria. — Martyred for her faith at Cæsarea, in Palestine. Feast, June 5th.

Cyrilla.—A virgin and daughter of St. Tryphonia, she was martyred for her faith at Rome. Feast, October 28th.

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D

Dafrosa.—The wife of St. Flavian, martyred at Rome during the reign of Emperor Julian. Previous to her martyrdom she spent some time in banishment. Feast, January 4th.

Daria.—The wife of St. Chrysanthus, who, after enduring many sufferings for her faith, was, at the order of Numerian, cast into a sand-pit and buried alive. Feast, October 25th.

Delphine.—Born of a noble family at Glanderes, and given in marriage to St. Elzear, Count of Arian. Both publicly took vows of perpetual chastity, though Delphine had before made a secret one. She died as a recluse September 27th, 1369.

Devota.—A virgin who was apprehended at Corsica during the reign of Emperor Diocletian, and after being subjected to the tortures was put to death. Feast, January 7th.

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Digna.—A virgin who received the martyr's crown at Cordova, in Spain. Feast, June 14th.

Diona.—A martyr who suffered for her faith in Africa during an early persecution. Feast, March 14th.

Dionia.—This saint, according to the British martyrology, is buried at Charlebury, in Oxfordshire, England. She is commemorated in many old manuscripts. Feast, December 7th.

Doda.—Born of a royal family of France and the successor of her aunt, St. Bona, as abbess of a convent near Rheims. She died about the close of the seventh century. Feast, April 24th.

Dola.—A martyr who suffered in an early persecution in Nicomedia. Feast, March 29th.

Dorothy. — A native of Cæsarea, in Asia Minor, and the daughter of martyrs, who fell during Diocletian's persecution. At the governor's order she was stretched

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upon the rack and beheaded. Feast, February 6th.

E

Ebba.—The abbess of a monastery, one of the largest in Scotland. During an invasion of the Danes in 874 her monastery was burned, and she, with her holy virgins, perished in the flames. Feast, April 2d.

Edana.—The titular saint of the parish of New Tuamia, Ireland. A well which bears her name was very famous and much resorted to by the sick. Feast, July 5th.

Edelburga.—Daughter of Anno, king of the East Angles, who entered the monastery of Faremoutier, in France, and became abbess. She was of a family which produced many famous saints. Feast, July 7th.

Edith.—The daughter of King Edgar of England, educated and trained by her holy mother, who had taken the religious veil. When Edward, her brother, died,

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the nobility desired Edith to quit the monastery and ascend the throne, but she refused, and died happily September 16th, 984.

Emiliana.—A virgin and aunt of Pope St. Gregory, martyred at Rome on January 5th in a persecution of the Christians.

Emelia.—The mother of St. Basil the Great, who dwelt with her holy spouse, St. Basil, in the deserts of Pontus, and left children much distinguished for their virtues. Feast, May 30th.

Erasma.—A martyr who suffered for her faith at Aquileia in the reign of Emperor Nero. Feast, September 3d.

Ermenilda.—Daughter of St. Sexburga and wife of King Wulfhere of England. After the king's death she entered a monastery and became abbess. Feast, February 13th.

Etha.—Greatly venerated at Cornwall, England, where a church was dedicated in her name. Feast, September 6th.

Eufra.—Martyr in Africa, as is related

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in the ancient martyrologies. Feast, January 14th.

Eugenia. — Martyred at Rome December 25th, 257. We have no authentic accounts of her sufferings.

Eulalia.—A native of Merida, Spain, who suffered martyrdom during Diocletian's persecution. She was but twelve years of age at the time of her death. Feast, December 10th.

Eunice. — A martyr for her faith in Thrace. Feast, March 7th.

Euphrasia.—After the deaths of her parents she set her slaves at liberty, gave all her wealth to the poor, and entered a monastery in Egypt. She died there March 3d, 410.

Euthalia. — A virgin of Lentini, in Sicily, who was martyred by her brother, Sermilian, because she was a Christian. Feast, August 27th.

Euthacia.—Crowned with martyrdom in one of the early persecutions at Alexandria. Feast, February 28th.

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Everilda.—A virgin of England, who was converted to the faith in 635. She founded a monastery and trained many virgins in the paths of virtue. Feast, July 9th.

F

Faine.—A virgin and abbess of Ireland whose relics were kept at Kilhaine. Feast, January 1st.

Faith.—Daughter of St. Sophia, and sister to Sts. Hope and Charity. She was martyred at Rome in the reign of Adrian. Her mother gave her that name out of devotion to the virtue. Feast, August 1st.

Fara.—Daughter of an officer of the Austrasian court, and sister to Sts. Cognoald and Faro. She entered the monastery of Faremoutier, became abbess, and died December 7th, 655.

Fausta.—A virgin who was martyred at Cyzicus, on the sea of Azof, in the reign of Emperor Maximian. Feast, May 20th.

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Firmina. — A virgin who was martyred for her faith at Amelia, in Umbria, during the persecution of Diocletian.

Flavia.—A niece of St. Flavius and of the Emperor Domitian, who banished her for her faith into Pontia. There she lived for some years, and on her return was martyred by Emperor Trajan. Feast, May 12th.

Flora.—A martyr of Cordova, Spain, who suffered November 24th, 851. She was charged by her brother before the judge of the city, at whose command she was tortured and put to death.

Florence.—A holy woman, martyred in France during Diocletian's persecution. Feast, November 10th.

Florida.—A virgin and native of Burgundy. Feast, January 10th.

Frances. — A native of Rome, who after her husband's death founded the order of Oblates. She died on the day she had foretold, March 9th, 1440.

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G

Galla.—Born of a patrician family of Rome, she was married and lost her husband before the end of the first year. The rest of her life was devoted entirely to almsgiving, prayer, and all good works. Feast, October 5th.

Gemella.—A martyr of the Church who suffered in Syria. Feast, February 15th.

Gemina.—Martyred in Africa during one of the early persecutions. Feast, April 20th.

Genevieve.—The patron saint of Paris, lived in the fifth and died early in the sixth century. During her life she greatly benefited the people by good works, and after death by her powerful intercession, which on three occasions preserved Paris from siege and plague. Feast, January 13th.

Georgia.—A martyr who suffered for her faith at Clermont, in Anvergne. Feast, February 15th.

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Gertrude.—Born of a noble Saxon family and educated in the abbey of Rodelsdorf. She entered that abbey, became abbess, and died November 15th, 1334.

Gordia.—This saint has long been honored in Wales, where many churches were erected in her honor. Feast, December 5th.

Grata.—A widow who is honored with singular devotion at Bergamo, in Lombardy. Feast, May 1st.

Gudilla.—A virgin of Brussels, in Belgium, who is most famous for miracles. She founded a religious house and died January 8th, 712.

H

Hedwige.—Wife of Henry, Duke of Silesia. After her husband's death she entered a Cistercian convent. There she passed the rest of her life in loving obedience to her daughter Gertrude, the abbess. She died October 17th, 1242.

Helen.—A Roman princess who was born at Colchester, England. In her old

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age she made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and found the true cross of our Lord. She built a church on Calvary to receive it and died August 18th, 328.

Hemma.—After her husband's death she founded the great Benedictine monastery of Gurk, in Carinthia, where she took the veil and died June 29th, 1045.

Herenia.—Honored among the saints of Africa on this day, March 8th.

Hiltrude.—A virgin of Hainaut, a province in Belgium, is honored on this day, September 27th.

Hope.—The sister of Sts. Faith and Charity, who was martyred at Rome during the reign of Adrian. Her mother, St. Sophia, had given her that name out of devotion to the virtue. Feast, August 1st.

I

Ida.—The daughter of a count who flourished in the court of Charlemagne. This king, on account of her own merit and in gratitude for her father's services,

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bestowed upon her some valuable estates, whose revenues she used chiefly in relieving the poor. She died September 4th, 850.

Idaberga.—A daughter of Penda, King of Mercia, England, who entered the monastery of Dormundescastre. She died there June 20th, 1040, and her relics were conveyed to Flanders.

Ionilla. — A martyr who suffered for her faith at Langres in the reign of Marcus Aurelius. Feast, January 17th.

Irene.—The daughter of heathen parents who lived at Thessalonica. She was a Christian, and during the persecution had kept concealed for safety many volumes of the Holy Scriptures. On April 3d, 304, after a long confinement in prison, she was martyred.

Irmina.—The virgin daughter of Dagobert, king of the Franks, is honored among the saints on this day, December 24th.

Isabel.—Daughter of Louis VIII., King of France, and only sister of St. Louis.

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Having consecrated her virginity to God, she refused to marry Conrad, the emperor's son, and led a retired life in prayer, reading, and working. She built a nunnery at Longchamp, and died August 31st, 1270.

J

Juliana.—Trained under the care of her uncle, Blessed Alexius, at the age of fourteen she entered the order of the Servants of Mary. She received the habit of religion from St. Philip Benizi, drew up the "Mantellate," a code of rules for novices, and died June 19th, 1340.

Julitta.—A lady of Iconium, who was martyred with her son, St. Cyr, at Tarsus, in Cilicia, June 16th, 304. They had journeyed thither to escape persecutions at Iconium, but were apprehended when entering the town.

Junilla.—Martyred for her faith in Africa during an early persecution. Feast, February 16th.

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Justina.—Lived at Antioch, and was beheaded during Diocletian's persecution. She converted Agladius, her suitor, and also St. Cyprian, who was assisting Agladius in winning her. Justina and Cyprian were together arraigned before the judge and, after suffering many torments, condemned to the same death. Feast, September 26th.

K

Kinga.—Daughter of Bela IV., King of Hungary, and wife of Boleslas the Chaste, sovereign of Lesser Poland. By mutual consent she and her husband lived in perpetual chastity. After his death Kinga entered the monastery of Sandecz, which she had built for the nuns of St. Clare, and died July 24th, 1292.

L

Lea.—A Roman lady who died March 22d, 384. After her husband's death her time was spent in almost continual prayer and mortification.

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Leonilla.—A martyr who suffered for the faith at Langres in the reign of Marcus Aurelius. Feast, January 17th.

Leontia.—One of the many saintly women who labored and suffered for their faith in Africa. Feast, December 6th.

Lewine. — A British virgin who was martyred for her faith by the Saxons before their conversion. Many miracles were wrought over her relics, deposited in Winock's abbey at Berg. Feast, July 24th.

Libosa. — Martyred for her faith at Nicomedia during the reign of Diocletian. Feast, February 12th.

Libya.—Suffered many torments and martyrdom for her faith at Palmyra, in Syria. She was sister to the martyr St. Leonides. Feast, June 15th.

Lidwina.—A native of Holland, who at the age of fifteen was injured while skating. She suffered continually from that time until her death, April 14th, 1433.

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Liliosa. — Crowned with martyrdom during the persecution of the Arabs at Cordova, Spain. Feast, July 27th.

Lioba. — Born of an English-Saxon family and educated in the monastery of Winburn. She went to Germany, entered a monastery, and became abbess. She founded monasteries in Germany and died September 28th, 779.

Lota.—Martyred for her faith at Corinth in the fourth century. Feast, April 16th.

Lucia.—A native of Campania, Italy, who was martyred during the Diocletian persecution. She converted the governor, who had condemned her to torture. Feast, July 6th.

Lucida. — Martyred for her faith at Carthage, in Africa. Feast, January 3d.

Lucilla.—Received the martyr's crown at Rome during the reign of Gallinus. Feast, July 29th.

Lucina.—A lady of Rome who led a most charitable and holy life. She con-

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stantly visited the Christians detained in prison, and buried the martyrs, for whom she built an immense crypt. Feast, June 30th.

Lucretia. — Martyred at Merida, in Spain, during the persecution of Diocletian. Feast, November 23d.

Lydia.—A purple-seller by occupation, who was the first of the inhabitants of Philippi, in Macedonia, to believe in the Gospel, when St. Paul began preaching there. Feast, August 3d.

M

Macrina.—A daughter of St. Basil and St. Emelia, who greatly assisted her mother in educating her younger brothers and sisters. She founded two monasteries on their own estate in Pontus, and died July 19th, 379.

Marcella.—A Roman woman who became a widow seven months after her marriage, and devoted the rest of her life to the service of God. When the Goths

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plundered Rome she was cruelly scourged by the barbarian soldiers, and died in August, 410. Feast January 31st.

Marcia.—Joyfully participated in the sufferings of St. Cyria and other saints, and obtained with them the crown of martyrdom at Cæsarea, in Palestine. Feast, June 5th.

Marina. — Entered a monastery in Bithynia and died about the middle of the eighth century. Her relics were conveyed to Venice in 1230. Feast, June 18th.

Martina.—One of the principal patrons of Rome, received the crown of martyrdom in the third century. Her relics are preserved in a chapel at Rome. Feast, January 30th.

Matilda.—Mother of Otho I., celebrated for her remarkable humility and patience. Feast, March 14th.

Maud. — Born of Saxon parents and married to Henry, Duke of Saxony and afterward King of Germany. She had

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three sons: Otho, afterward emperor; Henry, Duke of Bavaria; and St. Brunn, Archbishop of Cologne. She died March 14th, 968.

Maura.—A virgin who died in Scotland November 2d, 899. The town of Kilmoure took its name from her.

Medula.—A martyr for her faith, was commemorated by the Greeks on this day, January 25th.

Melissa.—Mentioned among the many martyrs who suffered for the faith at Nicomedia, in Bithynia. Feast, March 16th. Name sometimes written Milisa.

Merwena.—Virgin and first abbess of a monastery in Hampshire, England. She trained many holy virgins afterward eminent for their sanctity. Feast, March 30th.

Mida.—Virgin and abbess, who was of the royal blood of Ireland, and so renowned for her virtues as to be ranked among the most illustrious woman saints of Ireland. Feast, January 15th.

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Mildred. — The granddaughter of Penda, King of Mercia, England, who entered the monastery of Chelles, in France, and on her return to England was made Abbess of Ministre, in Thanet. She died toward the close of the seventh century. Feast, February 20th.

Milgitha.—Virgin daughter of a Mercian king and sister of Sts. Milburge and Mildred. She entered a monastery, became eminent for her sanctity, and died January 17th, 676.

Monica.—The mother of St. Augustine, married to a pagan. She converted him before his death, but could do nothing with Augustine, for whom she was continually praying. She died May 4th, 387, a few years after his wonderful conversion.

Monina.—A virgin of Mount Cullen, in Ireland, who led a most holy life in austere penance and heavenly contemplation. She died July 6th, 518.

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N

Nathalie.—Martyred in the persecution raised by the Arabs at Cordova, in Spain. Feast, July 27th.

Nida.—Suffered martyrdom at Nicomedia, in Bithynia. Little is known of her life, only the name appears in most martyrologies. Feast, February 24th.

Nonna, the mother of Blessed Gregory Nazianzen, is honored on this day, August 5th.

Novella.—Martyred for her faith at Capua, in Italy, during an early persecution. Feast, April 18th.

Nympha.—A virgin who was crowned with martyrdom on November 10th in the early persecutions.

O

Octavia.—A martyr who suffered for the faith at Antioch, in Syria. Feast, April 15th.

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Oda.—Born of noble parents in Pannonia, she entered a monastery, became abbess, and died April 20th, 1158.

Odilia.—A British virgin and martyr who is commemorated on this day, July 17th.

Olive.—A virgin of Anagni, Italy, who is honored by the Church on this day, June 3d.

Ortrude.—A virgin of England, who is held in great veneration in many parts of her native land. Feast, June 27th.

Othilia.—Born of an illustrious family at Strasburg, Germany; she governed a monastery in Alsace and died December 13th, 772.

P

Patricia.—A virgin of Naples who is named in the Roman martyrology with those saints whose feasts fall on August 25th.

Paula.—Born of the famous blood of the Scipios and the Gracchi, and early

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distinguished among the Roman ladies for her wealth and endowments of mind. After her husband's death she retired to Bethlehem, there built a monastery, and died January 26th, 404.

Pauline.—A martyr who suffered at Rome with her father, St. Artemius, and her mother, St. Candida. Feast, June 6th.

Pelagia.—A virgin of Antioch, who suffered martyrdom June 9th, 311, in the fifteenth year of her age.

Prima.—A martyr who suffered for the faith at Tomis. The accounts of her life in the early martyrologies are very meagre. Feast, January 3d.

Priscilla.—A Roman lady who lived in the first century, and was connected by blood with many saints and famous people of that time. Feast, January 16th.

R

Regina.—Martyred at Alisa, in Burgundy, in the persecution of Decius Sep-

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tember 7th, 251. Her relics, which were kept in an abbey of Flavigni, were famous for miracles and pilgrimages.

Romula.—A virgin of Rome, whose feast falls on July 23d.

Rosalia.—Born of a noble family and descended from Charlemagne. When young she left her home in Palermo, Sicily, and passed her life in a cave on Mount Pelegrino, where she died September 4th, 1160.

Rosula. — Crowned with martyrdom near Carthage, in Africa. Feast, September 14th.

Rufina.—Born of a noble Roman family, and beheaded for her faith about the middle of the third century. She had fled from Rome in order to escape the persecutions and practise her religion, but was apprehended and tortured unto death. Feast, July 10th.

Rutila. — Martyred for her faith in Ethiopia during an early persecution. Feast, January 3d.

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S

Sabina.—An Italian lady of high birth who, in widowhood, was converted by her servant, St. Seraphia. She was matryred during the persecution of Adrian. Feast, August 29th.

Sarta.—A martyr for the faith in Africa. Feast, January 17th.

Savina.—A woman of Milan, who died while praying at the tomb of the holy martyrs Nabor and Felix in that city. Feast, January 30th.

Secunda.—Sister of St. Rufina and daughter of Asterius, a nobleman of Rome. During the persecution of Valerian she and her sister were martyred. Feast, June 10th.

Serena.—Wife of the Emperor Diocletian. Feast, August 16th.

Servidia.—Received her eternal reward through martyrdom. Her name was found in an old Roman martyrology. Feast, February 28th.

Sethryd.—A noble English virgin who

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entered the monastery of Faremoutier, and succeeded St. Fara as abbess. Feast, May 28th.

Silvina.—Martyred at Rome in one of the early persecutions. Feast, February 18th.

Sodelbia.—A virgin who lived in the county Tyrconnel, Ireland, as is stated in the old martyrologies. Feast, November 10th.

Sophia.—A virgin who suffered martyrdom during the reign of Decius. Her head is shown in the cathedral at Firmo, Italy, where she was put to death. Feast, April 30th.

Sylvia.—Mother of Pope St. Gregory. We have no authentic accounts of her life. Feast, November 3d.

Syra.—A virgin of Ireland who, in order to imitate the virtues of her sister St. Fiacre, left her native land and entered a monastery in France. She died in the seventh century, a perfect model of humility, meekness, and charity. Feast, June 8th.

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T

Talida.—Abbess of a monastery in the Thebaid. She lived for sixty years a religious and died in her eightieth year. Feast, January 5th.

Thecla.—At the time Thecla met St. Paul in Iconium she was promised in marriage to a young Roman, but inflamed by the apostle's words she cast aside the thought of an earthly espousal and followed Christ. For this her parents and intended spouse had her tortured to death. Feast, September 23d.

Theodora. — Empress of Constantinople, who by her husband's death was left regent of the empire. She crushed the iconoclast heresy and greatly benefited the Church. She was banished by her son, and died February 12th, 867.

Theonia. — An abbess of England, whose feast falls on November 3d.

Theonilla.—Martyred for the faith at Ægea, August 23d, 285, while the persecution of Diocletian was raging.

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Theonita.—A martyr of Egypt, whose name appears in some of the old martyrologies.

Trifina.—Numbered among those old English saints whose proper feast-days have not been ascertained.

Tyria.—Suffered for her faith in Alexandria. She is mentioned among those holy martyrs of whom we know nothing save the name.

U

Ulphia.—A virgin of Belgium who flourished in the eighth century. She was of noble parents and sought by many in marriage. A monastery was founded by her and many miracles wrought through her intercession. Feast, January 31st.

Ursula.—Revered by the Church as the model of teachers and patroness of the young. She lived in England and had many persons, both old and young, under her guardianship. The country was then harassed by Saxons, and she with her followers sought a more peaceful abode near

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Cologne. They were massacred by Huns October 21st, 453.

V

Valeria.—Wife of St. Vitalis, martyred at Milan. Her two sons, Gervasius and Protasius, are saints. Feast, April 28th.

Verda.—A Christian virgin, who for three months suffered all the tortures the pagans of Persia could inflict upon her, and was beheaded February 21st, 344.

Verena.—A virgin of Baden, in Germany, whose feast falls on September 1st.

Veronica.—Born of poor parents in a village near Milan, she had to toil hard from childhood. She was received into a convent after three years of patient waiting and died January 13th, 1497.

Vestina.—A martyr of Carthage, in Africa. There she was imprisoned, confined in the stocks, and finally beheaded. Feast, July 17th.

Victoria.—A noble Roman lady who suffered martyrdom December 23d, 250.

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She was betrayed to the judges by her suitor, whom she had just refused to marry.

W

Waltrude. — Daughter of St. Bertille and wife of Madelgaire, Count of Hainault. She induced her husband to enter a monastery, and having herself taken the veil, formed a community near Mons, where she died April 9th, 686.

Wendrona.—Honored with a church at Cornwall, England, and mentioned in the British martyrology among those saints whose proper feast-days are not known.

Wulfruna. — Born in Staffordshire, England, she was foundress of Wolverhampton. Feast, December 29th.

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LIST OF NAMES

Masculine Names

Adalbert.
Adelard.
Ado.
Adrian.
Ælred.
Ængus.
Ænulius.
Agatho.
Aidan.
Alban.
Albinus.
Alcmund.
Aldebert.
Aldhelm.
Aldric.
Alexander.
Alexius.
Alnoth.
Aloysius.
Alphonsus.
Amator.
Ambrose.
Ammon.
Amolon.
Angelus.
Ansbert.
Anselm.
Anthelm.
Antony.
Arnoul.
Augustine.
Aurelian.
Avitus.

Baldred.
Basil.
Bede.
Benedict.
Benjamin.
Bernard.
Bernardine.
Bertin.
Bertran.
Bettelin.
Bolcan.
Bonitus.
Brice.
Brithwald.
Bruno.

Cadroe.
Callistus.

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Camillus.
Cammin.
Caro.
Casimir.
Cassian.
Castus.
Cathan.
Celestine.
Celsus.
Claude.
Claudius.
Clarus.
Clement.
Cletus.
Cloud.
Colman.
Columba.
Comgall.
Conald.
Conall.
Congall.
Conon.
Conrad.
Conran.
Cormac.
Cosmas.
Crispin.
Cuthbert.
Cyprian.
Cyril.
Cyrus.

DAMIAN.
David.
Declan.
Dion.
Dominic.
Dotto.
Drostan.
Druon.
Dunstan.

EADBURT.
Edelwald.
Edmund.
Egwin.
Enna.
Ephrem.
Erasmus.
Erhard.
Eric.
Eskill.
Ethelbert.
Ethelwold.
Eugene.

FABIAN.
Felician.
Felix.
Ferdinand.
Finbar.
Finian.
Fintan.
Firmin.
Flavian.
Florence.
Fridian.

GALDIN.
Gatian.
Genebern.
Gerald.
Gerard.
Gilbert.
Gildard.
Gildas.
Giles.
Glastian.

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Godfrey.
Godric.
Gontran.
Gordian.
Gregory.
Gudwall.
Guy.

Harold.
Hedda.
Hermas.
Hermenegild.
Hilary.
Hubert.
Hugh.
Humbert.
Hyacinth.

Idus.
Ignatius.
Isidore.

Jarlath.
Jason.
Jerome.
Julian.
Julius.
Justin.

Kenelm.
Kentigern.
Kiarnan.
Kilian.

Lambert.
Landelm.
Landry.
Laurence.
Leander.
Leo.
Leonard.
Leonorus.
Leopold.
Lethard.
Louis.
Lucian.
Ludger.
Luman.

Maden.
Main.
Malo.
Marcian.
Marcon.
Marian.
Marius.
Mark.
Marnan.
Maro.
Martial.
Melito.
Mello.
Mesmin.
Monon.
Monran.

Nennus.
Nestor.
Ninian.
Norbert.

Odo.
Odrian.
Omer.
Osmund.
Oswald.
Oswin.

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Otho.

PASCHAL.
Paul.
Petronius.
Phileas.
Philibert.
Placid.
Plato.
Prosper.
Publius.

QUINTIN.

RALPH.
Raymond.
Rembert.
Remi.
Roger.
Romuald.
Rufus.
Rumon.
Rupert.

SEBASTIAN.
Senan.
Sigbert.
Sigfrid.
Sigismund.
Silvin.
Sixtus.
Stanislaus.
Stephen.
Sylvanus.
Sylvester.

TERNAN.
Theobald.
Theodore.
Thillo.
Titus.

UBALD.
Ulfrid.
Ulmar.
Ulpian.
Ulrick.
Urban.

VALENTINE.
Valery.
Vandrille.
Victor.
Victorian.
Vincent.
Virgil.
Vivian.
Vulsin.

WALSTAN.
Walthen.
Wilfrid.
Wistan.
Wulfran.
Wulstan.

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Feminine Names

Adela.
Adria.
Afra.
Agatha.
Alba.
Albina.
Alexandra.
Alfrida.
Almeda.
Alodia.
Ammia.
Anatolia.
Angela.
Anthia.
Anthusa.
Antonia.
Anysia.
Arilda.
Artemia.
Athilda.
Audry.
Aurea.
Aurelia.
Auriga.

Barbara.
Basilla.
Bathilda.
Beatrice.
Beredina.
Beroma.
Bertha.
Bertille.
Bibiana.
Blanda.
Blandina.
Bona.
Britta.

Callista.
Camilla.
Casilda.
Cassia.
Cecilia.
Celerina.
Celesta.
Celina.
Cetulla.
Charity.
Christina.
Clare.
Claudia.
Clotilda.
Colette.
Comelia.
Constance.
Cornelia.
Corona.
Cortilia.
Crispina.
Cyra.
Cyria.
Cyrilla.

Dafrosa.
Daria.
Delphina.
Devota.
Digna.
Diona.
Dionia.
Doda.

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Dola.
Dorothy.

Ebba.
Edana.
Edelburga.
Editha.
Emiliana.
Emelia.
Erasma.
Ermenilda.
Etha.
Eufra.
Eugenia.
Eulalia.
Eunice.
Euphrasia.
Euthalia.
Euthacia.
Everilda.

Fainz.
Faith.
Fara.
Fausta.
Firmina.
Flavia.
Flora.
Florence.
Florida.
Frances.

Galla.
Gemella.
Gemina.
Genevieve.
Georgia.
Gertrude.
Gordia.
Grata.
Gudilla.

Hedwige.
Helen.
Hemma.
Herenia.
Hiltrude.
Hope.

Ida.
Idaberga.
Ionilla.
Irene.
Irmina.
Isabel.

Juliana.
Julitta.
Junilla.
Justina.

Kinga.

Lea.
Leonilia.
Leontia.
Lewine.
Libosa.
Libya.
Lidwina.
Liliosa.
Lioba.
Lota.
Lucia.
Lucida.
Lucilla.
Lucina.
Lucretia.
Lydia.

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MACRINA.
Marcella.
Marcia.
Marina.
Martina.
Matilda.
Maud.
Maura.
Medula.
Melissa.
Merwena.
Mida.
Mildred.
Milgitha.
Monica.
Monina.

NATHALIE.
Nida.
Nonna.
Novella.
Nympha.

OCTAVIA.
Oda.
Odilia.
Olive.
Ortrude.
Othilia.

PATRICIA
Paula.
Pauline.
Pelagia.
Prima.
Priscilla.

REGINA.
Romula.
Rosalia.
Rosula.
Rufina.
Rutila.

SABINA.
Sarta.
Savina.
Secunda.
Serena.
Servidia.
Sethryd.
Silvina.
Sodelbia.
Sophia.
Sylvia.
Syra.

TALIDA.
Thecla.
Theodora.
Theonia.
Theonilla.
Theonita.
Trifina.
Tyria.

ULPHIA.
Ursula.

VALERIA.
Verda.
Verena.
Veronica.
Vestina.
Victoria.

WALTRUDE.
Wendrona.
Wulfruna.

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